

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 290

ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS FIVE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands Elsewhere

German Submarines Off Newfoundland

TORONTO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Navy Minister Angus MacDonald said today that Nazi submarines are operating "off the coast of Newfoundland—within sight of the shore."

The Navy Minister's statement was made when reporters asked him to give further details of his report to the House of Commons last night that Canadian ships have sunk more than one German U-boat.

"You can say there are submarines right off the coast of Newfoundland—that they are actually within sight of the shore," he said.

"Naturally we are attacking them wherever we can find them. So are the patrol planes of the Air Force coastal command. We usually find them by sound and attack by depth charge. They (the planes) sight them and attack by bomb. But we are working very closely together."

Rear Admiral Percy Nelles, Naval Chief of Staff, was present and gave his approval of the statement.

"The Germans certainly know where they are," he said.

The World's Day—November 5, 1941

New England: Sennott Takes Lead in Cambridge

Francis L. Sennott, Acting Mayor of Cambridge, running for the City Council with Democratic endorsement, and John D. Lynch, former Mayor, with Plan E approval, took the lead in early returns being counted under the new proportional representation system in Cambridge today. Mr. Sennott had 772 votes and Mr. Lynch 769. [Earlier details and pictures of the count: Page 2.]

Use of rails in place of trucks where practicable is being studied by the Army in New England, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby said. [Page 2.]

Orient: Japan Sends Special Envoy to U. S.

Japan announced it was sending Saburo Kurosu, former Ambassador to Germany, to Washington by trans-Pacific clipper in a new attempt to reach an accord with the United States "in view of the very serious situation prevailing."

High octane gasoline exports from Netherlands East Indies to Portuguese Timor were prohibited on the grounds that they might fall into Japanese hands.

Washington: Progress in West Coast Strike

Sidney Hillman said a committee representing striking West Coast welders had agreed to ask the strikers to return to work immediately. [Page 7.]

A 12-member Canadian-American board to co-ordinate capacities of the two countries for defense material production, has been formed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, the White House announced. [Page 11.]

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board started executive sessions in the captive coal mine union shop dispute after completing two days of testimony. [Page 7.]

The President issued a statement setting Nov. 11-16 as Civilian Defense Week.

The Navy Department said that the list of presumed lost on the Reuben James was subject to change since a roll of officers and men is only reported in full quarterly, while changes in a ship's personnel are made more frequently.

Administration legislative leaders reported after a White House conference that President Roosevelt believes Congress should enact the pending neutrality revision measure in its present form rather than delay it by tacking on amendments designed to curtail defense strikes.

A Minneapolis bond broker told the Senate Elections Committee that he paid Senator Langer (R), of North Dakota, whose fitness for a Senate seat is being questioned, \$610 in 1936 for legal assistance in connection with a projected sale of bonds to the North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Bureau and for advice on other matters.

A Presidential emergency board recommended temporary wage increases for the Nation's 1,150,000 railroad workers, including a 7½ per cent raise for the 350,000 in the five operating brotherhoods, and a 9-cents-an-hour, or 1½ per cent average increase, for the 800,000 non-operating employees in the 14 other brotherhoods.

Air and Sea: British Sink Three Axis Ships

British submarines sank three Axis ships from escorted convoys operating in the Central Mediterranean, presumably supplying Axis Troops in North Africa, the British Admiralty announced.

Britain resumed air attacks—after several nights' lull caused by unfavorable flying weather—bombing targets in the Rhineland and the industrial Ruhr Valley. Germany claimed its bombers sank a 5,000-ton British merchantman in the Faeroe Islands yesterday.

National: Horse Show Gets Added Features

New York—A fashion parade and a sham battle have been added to the annual national horse show opening here.

In Russia: Yaila Mountains Crossed by Nazis

German forces crossed the Yaila mountains, bringing them to the south coast of the Crimea and apparently cutting off the retreat of all Russian forces in the Sevastopol sector. [Page 1.]

Russian fleet was reported hovering round the Crimean coast, but appeared to have been prevented by the Luftwaffe from coming into action.

Heavy attacks by Germans around Rostov were reported, but they appeared to be held around Moscow.

American engineers arrived at Basra, according to a German radio report, on a mission to improve service on the Trans-Iranian railway system connecting with Soviet Russia.

Tacoma U. S. O. Site For Soldiers Is Choice

TACOMA, Wash.—In its desire to obtain as good a site as possible for the entertainment center that Tacoma proposes to build for the use of the soldiers at Fort Lewis, McChord Field and other centers, the Tacoma committee carefully canvassed the City and finally chose a half block of land immediately above the department store district, where the view is inspiring, where streetcars are only a half block away, and all the conveniences of the City are near by.

The magnificent slopes of Mount Rainier stand out in the afternoon sunlight.

Building operations will begin at once.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, November 5, 1941
Boston and New England News 2-5
Daily Features Page 2
Editorials 28
Entertainment Timetable 20
Financial pages 21-23
Local Arts and Theater Page 20
Montclair Special Pages 16-17
Movie Guide 25
New Hampshire Letter 4
News About Antiques 4
Radio Timetable 4
Real Estate Page 24
Sports Pages 18-19
The Home Forum 14
Gleaning Spiritual Harvests (With Spanish Translation) 13
Today's Woman 13
Women's Club Activities 4

The World at Your Fireside

On Page 6 today: The Strategy of the Pacific. The Pacific Coast Looks West.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

'V' Campaign Helps to Unite Foes of Axis

Slowdown in factories of dominated regions and improvement of morale cited as benefits.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Organizers of the international anti-Nazi V campaign through the British Broadcasting Corporation here are satisfied that it has helped to obtain results of military value and of importance to morale in Europe's occupied countries.

Reports of the response to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's appeal for silent five minutes on Friday do not suggest that broadcast exhortations from London are widely heeded in Occupied France. But it is pointed out that the rigid German censorship in this region would not permit the world to believe that this attempt to provoke a total insurrection was other than a pathetic flop even if it was not.

Sponsors here of co-ordination of European resistance against Nazi domination here have acquired by devious means concrete evidence to show that the Nazis are meeting significant opposition. And today it is possible for The Christian Science Monitor to reveal in print for the first time some of the occurrences supporting this view.

Foes of Nazism United

Although sabotage and passive resistance were encountered by the Nazis in occupied territories before Victor de Laveleye initiated the V campaign during talks to Belgium from the BBC, Jan. 14, the world-wide publicity symbol subsequently received and automatically conscripted into the vast shadow army of "V" all people under the heel of the German jackboot.

As the V began to appear on walls and pavements, acts of hostility to the Germans multiplied dramatically. I have seen evidence in more documented cases than there is space to cite here—from France, Belgium, Poland, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Holland, Norway, Denmark—but perhaps the best way to answer the question what does it all amount to is to describe the complete effect of sabotage in one country.

Let it be Czechoslovakia where production in general decreased by between 40 and 60 per cent since the Germans installed themselves there.

"Go Slow" by Workers

In part, this is due to the undernourishment of the workers and outworn machinery, but the main factor, according to reliable information, has been the "go slow" policy of the workers.

At one tank factory whose name has been ascertained, production has fallen from 30 to 40 tanks a month.

The Skoda armament works output, he declared, is down by 40 per cent, and all sorts of strange things have happened in various places in connection with ammunition which has become dangerous to users if incorrectly sorted. The need for re-sorting 20,000,000 rounds held up delivery for several weeks.

Czech Transport Ruined

Reliable information shows that the Czechoslovak railways which used to be in excellent condition have become such a nightmare to the Germans that they no longer send trucks through the country. The rolling stock and locomotives break down as soon as they are mended and transport becomes so

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Caucasus Campaign In Winter Forecast

By the Associated Press
London, Nov. 5

Adolf Hitler will order a winter assault on the Caucasus even though it might engage his war-weary eastern armies with a large wing of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Indian Command, a London military observer forecast today.

It is almost certain, the observer said, that a battle between Germany and Britain will be fought in or south of the Caucasus, with Britons engaged on a common front with their Russian allies.

The Germans so need a quick decision that they will accept the hazards of weather, terrain, and extended supply lines to push ahead immediately.

Nazis Reach South Coast In Crimean Drive

By the Associated Press
Wednesday, Nov. 5

The German armies, sweeping southward through the Crimea, have forced their way through the rugged Yaila Mountains and planted the Nazi battleflags on the south coast of the Peninsula between Sevastopol and Kerch, the German High Command announced today.

The effect of this maneuver apparently was to split the defending Russian armies into three parts, discharges from the battlefront having reported previously that Kerch had been cut off from the rest of the Crimea.

While the advancing German forces continued the pursuit of the Russians in a southerly and easterly direction, the German Air Force continued to rain bombs on Sevastopol and Kerch and the intervening port of Yalta to thwart a possible withdrawal by sea, a communiqué from Hitler headquarters said.

Two Soviet transports totaling 10,000 tons and a patrol vessel were officially reported sunk in these attacks, and heavy damage was said to have been inflicted upon five other merchant ships and a small cruiser.

Soviet Cities Bombed

At the same time, the war bulletin said, units of the Nazi Air Force stationed on the Central and Northern Fronts delivered heavy attacks at industrial targets in Moscow and Leningrad during the night.

Far-reaching bombers, the High Command reported, also carried out difficult attacks on Gorki, automobile and aircraft manufacturing center 250 miles east of Moscow.

"Direct hits by heavy bombs caused great damage in the Molotov Motor Works and shipyards on the Volga and among railway installations," said the announcement. "Several extensive fires broke out."

Meanwhile, according to Russian dispatches, the Germans were declared to have failed to make appreciable progress in a 48-hour battle to crush the defenses of Moscow, particularly the southern flank at Tula.

S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, told of the Moscow battle at a press conference in Kuibyshev, while rain and sleet fell alternately in this secondary capital of Russia on the Volga.

Reserves Brought Up

Soviet dispatches said the Germans were throwing extensive reserves into the Battle of Tula to maintain numerical superiority, using the reinforced Third and Fourth Tank Divisions and 29th Infantry Division.

'Usual Courtesies' Extended to Japan

By the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 5

Secretary of State Hull said today the State Department had co-operated with Japan in facilitating arrangements for the trans-Pacific flight of Saburo Kurosu, special emissary en route to Washington to assist Japanese Ambassador Nomura in efforts to reach an understanding with the United States.

Mr. Hull explained at his press conference that such collaboration was merely in the nature of courtesies usually extended to a foreign emissary traveling to this country.

The special Envoy already is en route, having left Tokyo by plane yesterday.

The Government spokesman said that Mr. Kurosu's mission was to facilitate a United States-Japanese understanding through the talks which have been in progress in Washington since late August.

Domei, news agency with close official connections, said Mr. Kurosu would second the efforts of Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura to "explain the Japanese situation to United States leaders, including President Roosevelt."

Mr. Kurosu is the diplomat who signed for Japan the three-

Third stage in Japan's efforts: Page 10.

Tobin Wins by Narrow Margin, Curley Is To Demand Recount; La Guardia Gets Third Term

La Guardia's lead sags but Fusion's third triumph has nation-wide reverberations.

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In what may be the stirrings of a new political alignment, with repercussions in state and national party affairs, and what certainly smashed a tradition as old as the local political hills, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today was the first anti-Tammany Mayor to win a third term in New York City's 276 years of municipal life.

In a vote of 2,238,847, tallying 1,186,394 for Mr. La Guardia to 1,052,553 for his Democratic opponent, William O'Dwyer, the electorate of the Nation's biggest city brought the first aspect of permanence to non-political Fusion rule here since the time of Boss Tweed and the "Forty Thieves" in one of the closest, quietest and most serious elections in the record yesterday.

The contest brought to the campaign firing line the leading figures in the Democratic state and federal high command, with President Roosevelt quitting the party reservation for Mr. La Guardia with sensational effect on the outcome, and Mr. O'Dwyer getting the all-out efforts of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, James A. Farley, Democratic State Chairman, and Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman and Bronx member of the city organization leadership solidly behind the ticket.

Master of Political Amalgam

As Republican, American Labor, City Fusion and United City Party candidate, Mr. La Guardia showed himself once again master of the amalgam of parties and individuals that bested the time-tested tooling of the organization in 1933 and 1937. However, his close lead of 133,841 compared with the half-million margin of his re-election four years ago and nearly halved his expected plurality, following a shift of votes in the campaign finale which was attributed to the inoperative La Guardia vocabulary that offended considerable voter blocs. This centered chiefly in his embittered controversy with Governor Lehman over Court of Appeals avoidance of a special election to fill the State Controller vacancy.

Even reaffirmation by the President of his endorsement of Mr. La Guardia did not prevent the issue of the Mayor's bad campaign manners from clouding the outcome, as was markedly evident in the fact that his actual plurality kept close to the margin of a special election company with that of his City-wide running mates. Indeed it trailed that of Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, who defeated his Democratic opponent, Lloyd Church, by 154,625, and only slightly led that of City Council President Newbold Morris, who defeated M. Malvern Fertig by 125,229. Their re-election runs a continued Fusion majority on the New Board of Estimate, holder of the city purse strings.

Carried Largest Boroughs

Mayor La Guardia carried the three largest city boroughs—Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn—leading in Manhattan, Tammany's own bailiwick, by 71,146; in the

Continued on Page 11, Column 2



Maurice J. Tobin
Re-elected Mayor of Boston for second successive four-year term.

Five New Faces in City Council; Foley, Ward Win School Race

Although three Boston City Councilors were turned out of office at the election—one in a startling upset—there will be fewer new faces in the dusty old Council Chamber next January than there usually are after a Councilman election.

Two Councilors are retiring along with the three defeated ones. But in 1939 four retired and five were defeated, and in 1937 three retired and seven were defeated.

Most surprising upset was defeat of Councilor William J. Galvin of Charlestown, President of the Council and Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, by Representative Michael Leo Kinsella in a neck-and-neck race. A recount looms.

Mr. Galvin's open espousal of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a dis-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

New U. S.-Canadian Committee To Co-ordinate War Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The United States and the British Empire took a long step forward in their increasing co-operation against Nazism today with the formation of a joint American-Canadian committee to co-ordinate the output of war materials.

The committee, which was decided upon by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King during the latter's week-end visit to Hyde Park, will seek to integrate the rapidly expanding industrial facilities of both countries, thereby eliminating overlapping efforts.

Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the United States Economic Defense Board, will be the American chairman, and G. K. Sheils, Deputy Minister of the Department of Munitions and Supply, will be chairman of the Canadian delegation.

The committee's formation was recommended by the United States-Canadian Economic Committee, which has been giving extensive study to means of more closely co-ordinating the wartime industrial effort of the two countries.

Scope of Effort
The Economic Committee disclosed that the "Joint Defense Production Committee" was established "to survey the capacity and potential capacity for the production of defense material in each country to the end that in mobilizing the resources of the two countries each country should provide for the common defense effort the defense articles which it is best able to produce" and that this industrial integration would be

worked out so as to minimize "maladjustments in the post-defense period."

Canadian defense officials have long pointed out that Canada has already achieved mass production in certain important defense categories, such as motorized troop carriers, and that it might be better for American industry to concentrate on types of equipment which Canada is not in a position to produce and not to duplicate the Canadian effort where it can be avoided.

Supply Safeguard
One of the committee's tasks, it is reported, will be to make sure that Canadian industry always has an adequate supply of American manufactured and semi-manufactured products necessary for the completion of equipment under production in Canada. This reference is believed to be particularly applicable to iron and steel products.

Besides Mr. Perkins, the American committee will include James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; W. H. Harrison, Director of the Office of Production Management's Production Division; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, and H. L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

The Canadian mission will include, in addition to Mr. Sheils, J. R. Donald, Director-General of the Chemicals and Explosives branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply; H. R. MacMillan, head of wartime merchant shipping, and Walter Gordon, of the Department of Finance.

Mayor's strength is cut sharply in So. and E. Boston—Curley runs strong in city wards.

Mayorality Vote in Boston

(All Wards—Complete Unofficial)

Maurice J. Tobin . . . 126,002
James M. Curley . . . 116,488
Joseph Lee . . . 19,110
Malcolm E. Nichols . . . 6,326

267,926

Tobin's Plurality . . . 9,514

Vote in 1937

Tobin . . . 105,212
Curley . . . 80,376
William J. Foley . . . 28,184
Nichols . . . 55,247

269,019

Tobin's Plurality . . . 24,836

By De Witt H. John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Mayor Maurice J. Tobin had apparently won reelection by the narrow majority of 9,514, the 267,926 ballots cast in Boston's mayorality yesterday were today under double padlock and under armed guard in a City Hall vault awaiting a recount which former Mayor James M. Curley insisted he would demand.

Two sergeants of the Boston police department, four patrolmen and a private detective stood guard over the ballots, while separate seals were attached by Republican and Democratic representatives.

Election officials said that Mr. Curley has until five p. m. Friday to file petitions signed by at least 50 voters in each of the wards he wants to contest.

Booyed by Victory

Mayor Tobin slept until two this afternoon at his home in Jamaica Plain. He had not retired until five this morning, but was visibly buoyed by his victory.

He said he believed his margin was safe, and pointed out that many contests in Boston's history had been much closer.

He disclosed that a 10 per cent increase in relief allotments to individuals will go into effect Nov. 15, a fact which he said he had kept secret until after election in order to avoid any charge of using relief as a political football. He said the increase was necessitated by the rising cost of living, and said he keenly feels that Congress should enact some sort of price control legislation.

Surrounded by his happy family and by jubilant friends, the Mayor read a huge sheaf of congratulatory telegrams. He said he would leave for a vacation within a few days.

His supporters were shocked by the unexpectedly close margin, yet pointed to the arithmetic of the count in the various wards to prove he had been elected by a fusion of Republicans and Democrats. They also noted that he had won by the largest vote ever given a Boston mayorality candidate. He will become the only Mayor in Boston's history to serve eight consecutive years.

But for powerful Republican strength in the Back Bay and suburban sections, some of which left the Malcolm E. Nichols banner to join the Tobin forces in this year's campaign, the Mayor would have gone down in defeat.

Mr. Curley refused today to concede defeat, said he believed there was "dishonesty" and "chicanery" in the election.

Curley Interviewed

Interviewed in his Jamaica Plain home this afternoon, Mr. Curley insisted there had been "dirty work" at the polls. In subdued, yet genial mood, the former Governor and former Mayor pointed out that Mr. Tobin had enjoyed the endorsements of both the Republican and Democratic city committees, thus poll workers from both sides had been, he said, favorable to Mr. Tobin.

"The expected happened," Mr. Curley asserted, "and Mr. Tobin was credited with undeserved votes."

Mr. Curley also mentioned the fact that during the recount between Governor Sargent and Attorney General Dever in the gubernatorial contest of 1940 some 30,000 votes had been disqualified. Mr. Curley implied that a proportionate number might be found invalid for one reason or another in this instance.

Mr. Curley also said that he is conferring with his attorney preparatory to filing a suit against the Saturday Evening Post, which magazine recently ran an article concerning Mr. Curley's political relations with William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

Mr. Curley expressed keenest interest in the election.

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Cambridge Begins 'PR' Tabulation as Candidates Themselves Look On

City Manager Enthusiasts See Count Making History

Something that makes the spoils politician shudder happened in Cambridge today—the beginning of the count in New England's first proportional representation election.

In all New England's long and celebrated tradition of local self-government no similar event with its possibility of city managership has been recorded.

Enthusiasts for the city manager form of government backed by "PR" viewed the count as ushering in the most important step in municipal betterment since colonial days.

At any rate, the way they counted the "PR" vote today proved an eye opener to those who are hopeful for cleaner city politics.

Candidates were given the chance to look at the ballots cast for them. The counting was done in the open. The votes were dropped into bins with the candidates' names over them.

In a little corridor facing the bins, any candidate who wanted to travel around and looked to see how things were going.

Authority Spurred
The single flurry turned up when the Election Commissioners turned down the help of the best "PR" authority in the country, George H. Hallett, Jr., of New York. Mr. Hallett came to Harvard's Memorial Hall in Cambridge, where the count is going on, at the instance of the Plan E Committee.

The Committee felt that from his experience Mr. Hallett, who is Secretary of the Proportional Representation League as well as Assistant Secretary of the National Municipal League, could give advice from his experience on useful points of handling the count.

Suggestion Weighed
The unique task of counting ballots which were marked with numbers instead of with the usual cross, each number indicative of the voter's choice and order of preference, puzzled many of the tabulators. A voter, if he wanted to, was given the privilege of registering his preference on all the 83 candidates for council, though most voted for only nine to 15. The number to be chosen is nine.

Repeatedly talking to the loud speaker to warn clerks how to do their work, the Director of Elec-

tions finally told them that any neglecting to follow orders would be relieved.

Mr. Hallett offered a shortcut which he thought might save several days' work. The Commissioners by a vote of two to two declined his services, and took his short-cut under advisement.

First speculation, based on the piles of ballots, gave informal observers the impression that leading Plan E candidates were going well.

Cambridge today became the eighth city in the United States to count its vote by proportional representation. Mr. Hallett noted. The others are New York, Yonkers, Cincinnati, Toledo, Hamilton, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., and Boulder, Colo. Norris, Tenn., a town in the TVA, has also the plan.

Cincinnati Plan Used
The machinery of voting adopted here was recognized at once by Mr. Hallett on arriving in the hall as taken from Cincinnati. "This is all right," he commented. "It is not the best possible, but one of the satisfactory plans of counting." The Election Commission sent a man to Cincinnati to study the system there.

Arthur F. Blanchard, Senate Chairman of the Commission on Election Laws when Plan E was authorized by the Legislature, declared in surveying the count, "This is the biggest thing Cambridge has attempted. It is very spectacular and very new."

Chandler W. Johnson, who has been called the "Father of Plan E" and is a candidate for Council, said, "I am delighted. I did not dare to hope to see things so smoothly. There is no chance for crookedness in a count like this with all the people watching. That is the advantage of a public count in a central place."

"We shall undoubtedly get a higher grade City Council than we have had in years."

"The Council, after organizing and electing one of its members Mayor and another Vice-Chairman, will appoint the City Manager."

"There is today no City Manager in Massachusetts, though there are several Town Managers. This is the result of a general breakdown in efficiency in Cambridge's city government, which led to demand for a better system."

Cambridge Vote Standings

Six candidates with Plan E Committee endorsements stood among the first 11 in today's initial indication of the outcome of the Cambridge proportional representation election of yesterday.

First choices in one precinct out of every ward except Ward 4 gave the following:

1. Francis L. Sennott, present Acting Mayor of Cambridge, endorsed by Democratic organization, 772 votes.
2. John E. Lynch, former Mayor of Cambridge, endorsed by Plan E Committee, 769.
3. John H. Corcoran, Plan E, 370.
4. Marcus Morton, Jr., endorsed by Republican organization and Plan E, 326.
5. Thomas M. McNamara, independent, 277.
6. Russell Gerould, Republican and Plan E, 252.
7. William M. Hogan, Jr., Democrat, 197.
8. Michael A. Sullivan, independent, 185.
9. Francis J. Roche, Democrat, 178.
10. A. Frank Reel, Plan E, 174.
11. A. John Serino, Republican and Plan E, 174.

This sifts down to three candidates for Council with Plan E endorsements alone, three with Plan E and Republican, three with Democratic, and two independents. First choices alone were counted in this tabulation.

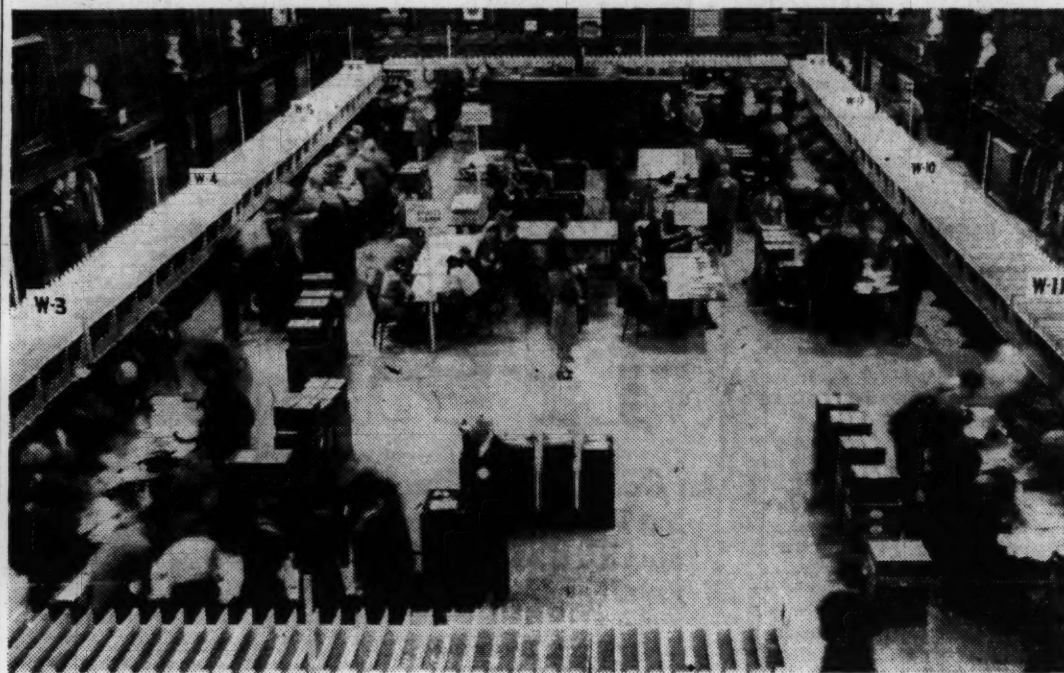
Observers felt that these returns foreshadowed the final results in some substantial degree. Only 1.1 per cent of the votes were found invalid, according to early reports. If this low percentage continues, it will set a record in proportional representation balloting, according to authorities.

Army's New Gun Shown to Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5 (P)—A new carbine with which the Army has decided to replace largely the .45 caliber pistol among infantry troops was displayed today to newspapermen at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company plant here.

The concern, in an official statement, described the weapon as one that can be used either offensively or defensively, whereas the pistol is chiefly for defensive purposes.

The new gun, which was shown without being fired, is 7½ inches shorter and almost 4½ pounds lighter than the Army's basic rifle, the Garand.



By a Staff Photographer

New Sight in Politics—Count of "PR" Vote

Harvard's old Memorial Hall, with its marble busts of Americans in Roman togas, sees an experiment in better government, as counting of ballots in Cambridge's Council and School Board election starts. The job will take from three days to three weeks, according to the optimism of the experts. Each candidate has his slots in the long light quadrangle of bins and can circle around the stacks of votes for himself and his rivals, compare the height of his piles with the others, and figure out his chances.

U. S. Christians Warned to Be More Loving

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (P)—The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Jones of Burlington, Vt., said today that "a large portion of so-called Christians practice the very doctrine to which we point with scorn when we speak of the faith of the Nazis."

In a manuscript prepared for the 132nd annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions and the eighth New England Regional meeting of the Congregational Christian Churches, he added: "They decry all internationalism and they suppress all activity of a religious nature which presupposes the recognition of all men as brothers and of a common obligation to a common Heavenly Father."

"Do we have a right to protest this doctrine in the light of our own life?"

"It may be that the source of our hate and our fear consists of our own haughtiness and failure. This suggestion should make us no less zealous to suppress this evil in the world, but rather more ardent to put it out of our own hearts."

Asserting "first generation Christians" had a vitality lacking in some older generations, Dr. Jones said that "in China, in India, in Australia today we see the strength and vitality of the Christian church as we are not likely to see it at home."

"If we do see it at home, it is likely to be found in one of the new cults or movements."

The number of men now prisoners of war was placed at more than 4,000,000 today by Tracy Strong, of Geneva, Switzerland, General Secretary of War Prisoners' Aid Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"For the most part they are not professional soldiers," he said. "They are fathers, brothers, husbands, sweethearts. They are just ordinary young men dressed up in uniforms. That is why imprisonment is so difficult for them."

Sidelights on Plan E Voting

Labor to Refreshment

Outside the busy central room in Harvard's Memorial Hall, where tabulating is being done, a nearby caterer set up stands and proceeded to sell hot dogs, soft drinks, brownies, turnovers, and delicious-looking chocolate and vanilla eclairs. Unfortunately, however, clerks were under strictest orders not to leave their posts on any pretext while tabulation was going on.

At 11:40, when the first count was over they rushed in a body outside the Hall and reminded many observers of football fans making a dash for the goal posts.

Prepared to Stay

On both sides of the 30-by-90-foot hall, and on one of the ends, large printed sheets were posted providing for a record of each of 83 separate counts. It appeared that proportional representation counting may take quite a while.

Who Was the 83d?

Some voters marked as few as four or five candidates and at least one conscientious voter indicated 83 choices in order of his preference.

Left One Unmarked

One of the irregular ballots was marked by an enthusiastic voter who placed the Number 1 beside each of the 81 different names. The only other choice he made was a fourth choice, and so his vote was counted in behalf of that candidate. For an unexplained reason, this voter left one of the 83 squares unmarked.

Clerks Line Up

The clerks were lined up in front of the boxes marked with Ward numbers and appeared like school children being placed at the head and foot of the class. They conscientiously searched among each of the 83 different slots to find the right name for each ballot.

His Voice Is Heard

A radio microphone placed in the middle of the hall, and connected to two large loudspeakers at one end, served as megaphones

One of the New England Sites Planned for New Cadet School

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (P)—The Maritime Commission will decide this week on the location of a new cadet school on the Atlantic coast, probably at either Mystic, Conn., or New Bedford, Mass.

Both New England communities have been under consideration, it was learned from Congressional sources today.

At Mystic, efforts were being made to have Connecticut donate land near the Mystic Oral School as a site.

Officials of the Maritime Commission, declining comment on specific locations, disclosed, however, that expansion of the merchant marine required additional training facilities and that the Commission already had authorized and funds for the establishment of such a school.

However, the Commission must decide as a matter of policy whether it will construct its own facilities in the future or attempt, as in the past, to borrow State or Navy buildings for training purposes.

The increased needs of the Navy for available buildings led some Federal officials to believe the Commission would have to construct its own facilities.

The expanded training program calls for increasing the number of cadets at the New York Maritime School from 100 to 250, officials said. Because of lack of space at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., they said there would have to be a new location.

Besides Fort Schuyler there are cadet schools at New Orleans and Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.

The training courses are offered to applicants who pass national competitive examinations and physical examinations based on Naval Academy requirements. After two to three months basic

Saltonstall Asks Meditation Nov. 11

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proclaimed Tuesday, Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

The Governor's proclamation in part reads: "... Once again it has become the duty of living men to carry one step further the work to which others aspired with their very lives. It is our present task to defend justice, truth, and liberty, in order that finally truth and justice may of themselves defend our liberties."

Governor Saltonstall asked that the citizens of the Commonwealth "pause for a silent moment, to seek guidance and strength, to the end that so far as in us lies—hostile might, treachery, oppression notwithstanding—we may persevere in the attainment and defense of the common rights of mankind."

Crafts Exhibition At Studio Shop

An exhibit of Southern Mountain Industries and American Indian Crafts, under the auspices of the World Wide Missions Handicraft Center of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, is on display today at the opening of the Studio Shop, new gift gallery at 557 Boylston Street, Copley Square.

Among the World Wide Missions members sponsoring the exhibit are Miss Lucy E. Cobb, Mrs. N. Burt Davis, Mrs. Everett Dickinson, Miss Catherine Briggs, Mrs. Dora R. Dennison, Miss Louise Graham, Miss Mary E. Batchelder, Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, Miss Grace Clark, Mrs. Martha L. Anderson, Miss Katharine Williams. Other interested sponsors are Mrs. Percival D. Shepherd and Mrs. Guy Cunningham.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public lectures sponsored by the Social Justice and Civil Liberties Council of the Community Church of Boston. Dr. Scott Nearing, author and sociologist, will discuss "Democracy and Social Improvement" at 6:15 p. m. while at 8:15 he will lecture on "Five Conditions of World Peace." Open free to the public at 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, Boston.

Lecture, "Analysis of Tempo" by Boris Goldovsky, Music Critic of the faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Music. Open free to the public at Paine Hall, Harvard University, 8:15 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Bullard of the Museum staff will discuss "Corot and Millet" at a forenoon lecture. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 2
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Aliens Offered Study Courses On Citizenship

First-hand facts regarding the National Citizenship Education Program—sponsored by the Federal Government for the benefit of the nearly 5,000,000 aliens residing in the United States—are to be outlined at Littauer Institute, Harvard University, at 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

The program—closely related to national defense—is designed to aid the various States in promoting and developing an Adult Alien Civic Education Program, with particular emphasis on educating and preparing aliens in the population for United States citizenship, it was pointed out today.

The alien situation is regarded by Government officials as a major problem at present.

In Massachusetts there has been for many years a State Adult Alien Education Program, and financial aid from the Federal Government in further developing this program would enable the State to extend this help to a greater number of noncitizens. To this end, the services of the Department of Education, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Works Progress Administration are coordinating their efforts.

Marshall E. Dimock, Associate Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at Washington, and the National Director, Dean William E. Russell, have agreed to attend the meeting at Cambridge, to which are invited all educators, civic leaders, those dealing with alien groups, employers of aliens, and people interested in taking the training course for teaching in this program.

Dean Landis of the Harvard Law School will discuss the project in its relation to national defense. Members of the Executive Committee are: Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; John F. Mulcahey, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization; Denis W. Delaney, Administrator of the Work Projects Administration.

Miss Mary H. Ward, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the New England District, and now Assistant to Dean Russell, is to preside at the Cambridge meeting.

Colombian Oil Ready for Maine Pipeline on Nov. 10

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 5.—After a trip of eight days from Covenas, Colombia, the Esso Dover has reached here with the first cargo of crude oil for the Portland-Montreal pipeline, which opens Nov. 10.

Discharging her shipment in 15 hours into one of the six giant storage tanks at the South Portland terminal of the new pipeline, the ship sailed back for another cargo of crude oil. This initial shipment, along with subsequent deliveries, will start for Montreal next week.

The pipeline that will carry these cargoes was begun June 21 of this year. For 236 miles it plunges through forests, fords rivers, and climbs over mountains—the first national defense pipeline to be completed. It helps materially in helping the United States to discharge its commitments under the lend-lease act by delivering crude oil to Canadian refineries and, in addition, releases the heavily burdened tankers for service elsewhere by saving 12 days' sailing time.

About 50,000 barrels of crude oil will be pumped daily into Montreal by the new pipeline when all eight of its pumping stations are in operation.

Art Week Begins In Hub Today

Special exhibits in the museums, galleries, and in the schools have been arranged this week for the benefit of the public. For this Art Week in Boston, so proclaimed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Citizens are urged to visit the art galleries of the city, and particularly to visit the exhibition of drawings, paintings, and craft work, to be done by pupils in the public schools which will be open to public view today, Nov. 5.

"Whereas," reads the Mayor's proclamation, "paintings, drawings and sculpture not only entertain and uplift those of the generations in which they are created but remain for the enlightenment of future generations, and whereas these creations, the products of men and women of many nationalities, transcend the horrors of war and aggression and, as the common property of the civilized world, serve to lead the thoughts of people away from the horrors and hatreds of conquest..."

"I do hereby proclaim the days of Nov. 1 to Nov. 8 as Art Week in Boston..."

Greater Use of Railroads Considered by Army in N. E.

Defense News in Brief

Army to Use Rails—Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby said today that the Army in New England is giving consideration to the greater use of rail transportation except in the cases of posts where commercial transportation is poor. The First Corps Area Commanding General cited particularly Camp Edwards and the Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay as being places with poor commercial facilities.

Advantages of rail transportation, General Wilby said, would include reduction of both expenses and time over that involved in the use of government motor vehicles to many points, and a safer and more comfortable means of transportation for the men—especially during the winter months.

Chaplains Transferred—Lieut. Col. Abbot Peterson, Yankee Division Protestant Chaplain, and Lieut. Col. Kenneth C. MacArthur, 182nd Infantry Protestant Chaplain, both on maneuvers in North Carolina, have been assigned to the base hospitals at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, respectively. Successors will be selected later this week, it was announced.

A Stitch in Time—Airplanes and tanks may win wars, but a soldier has to have a shirt before he can even enter the fight. He's getting them from the Quartermaster Corps in staggering numbers, and more are on the way. Contracts have been awarded for 1,970,000 in one transaction under a new plan that calls for spreading the work as widely as possible.

This Modern Army—Don't overlook four-footed fighters when you consider the new Army Uncle Sam is putting together. The popular conception of a modern army is that of millions of men and thousands of motor vehicles. However, a horse or a mule comes in handy at times, even in the most mechanized army, and about 50,000 of these animals are now serving in the Armed forces. The exact number, according to the Remount Division of the Quartermaster Corps, is 49,127, and more are being purchased daily.

Governor in N. C.—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was "in the field" with New England troops today as he began a three-day visit with the 28th Division now on maneuvers in North Carolina. The Governor, accompanied by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Ericson, was scheduled to arrive at Hamlet, N. C., this morning.

A luncheon with Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First Army, was planned after which the Governor and his party were due to be escorted to the 28th Division Command Post.

Prizes for Faster Shipbuilding
Efforts to "build up competitive spirit" among the shipbuilders of the Nation, both commercial and naval, as a means of stimulating construction, already well ahead of schedule, to an even faster tempo were announced here today by naval officials from Washington.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell and Commander Thomas Wyncop, Jr., U. S. N., who are on a special Board of Awards in connection with the race among the shipyards recently launched by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard today.

The two officials have just completed inspections of shipyards in Maine and New Hampshire. While here they will inspect the local yards.

In an interview today Admiral Yarnell explained the details of the contest to reward outstanding accomplishment in construction of a two-ocean navy and fleets of cargo carriers to keep munitions and supplies moving to Britain.

Each shipyard in the country will be rated every three months on "its over-all efficiency," it was explained, and each winning yard will have the privilege of flying a special pennant indicating its top rank.

Each man in the winning shipyard will be given a special prize winner's insignia to wear on the lapel of his coat. Once each year the yard that is most outstanding in production, quality of work, and spirit shown by the workers will be given special citation, it is said.

Court Considers Lyons' Wages

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court took under consideration a petition by the Cambridge Taxpayers Association to restrain the City from paying a salary to Mayor John W. Lyons pending final determination of the bribery charges on which he was found guilty several months ago.

The Taxpayers Association, headed by Stoughton Bell, filed a bill in equity shortly after the Mayor was found guilty and sentenced to six to eight years in jail, to restrain payment of Mr. Lyons' salary.

The powers of the office are now in the hands of Acting Mayor Frances E. Sennott. Arguments on the petition were made by Leonard Wheeler for the Association and Frank T. Leahy for the Mayor.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN	COOLER	FAIR	WARM
	↑	↑	↑
	TODAY		
WARM	COOLER	RAIN	FAIR

Fishing Trawlers To Be Returned

Five fishing trawlers that were "chartered" by the United States Government from the Boston and Gloucester fleets several weeks ago for a specific task in connection with national defense are to be returned to their owners at once, it was learned today.

The Flow, of the Forty Fathom fleet, which returned to Boston a few days ago from northern waters, is expected to be handed back to the owners tomorrow or Friday for commercial operation again. The Cambridge, of the Irving Union fleet, and the Fabia, Lark, and Cormorant are expected to be returned by the end of the week. It is understood their mission was in connection with the bases being established by this country in Iceland and similar locations.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and cooler than today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness and cooler tonight and Thursday with occasional light rain Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds becoming northeast tonight and north of Cape Ann Thursday; increasing to moderate or fresh northeast Thursday south of Cape Ann; Weather scattered to broken clouds tonight and mostly overcast with light rain south of Cape Ann Thursday, visibility good.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Increasing east and southwest winds becoming fresh tonight and shifting to southerly over south portion Thursday; weather overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	New Orleans	A	B
Boston	53	44	New York	54	43
Chicago	44	44	Norfolk	51	32
Denver	28	28	Philadelphia	51	47
Kansas City	42	42	St. Louis	51	31
Los Angeles	73	66	San Francisco	53	53
Miami	71	60	Washington	52	51
Minneapolis	33	30			

A—7 a. m.; B—11 a. m.; C—4 p. m.

B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:37 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 5:39 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light at vehicles by 5:03 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. The Christian Science Monitor is published in Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1941.

CARVER HOUSE
12 Carver Street, Boston
Convenient to the Little Building

A New Restaurant with the Hospitality of Olden Days

LUNCHEON DINNER and a Budget Luncheon Bar
—NO LIQUORS—

DELIGHTFUL GIFTS

Hand-Tooled Leather

American made, saddle brown, finest quality leather, expertly tooled with gold designs. Waste basket - 9" dia. 11" high \$12.50 each; Telephone book cover \$10 each; Billfold \$10 each; Ladies wallet \$6 each. Also boxes, albums, picture frames and desk accessories.

Carbone
542 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

U. S. Submarine Joins Royal Navy

GROTON, Conn.—Scene at the United States submarine base as the R-3, an undersea craft of 530 tons built in 1919, was turned over to the British Navy, the first such transfer under the Lease-Lend Act. British sailors stand on the dock and Americans on the deck of the vessel. Another American submarine, the S-25, built in 1923, was turned over to the Polish Navy operating out of British ports.

Medford, Newton, Somerville, Everett, Lynn, and Waltham Re-elect Their Mayors

Tabulation by Wards of How Boston Voted for School Committee

Ward	Michael J. Ward	Patrick J. Foley	John I. Fitzgerald	James C. Bayley, Jr.	Rose Spatz Berenson	John F. Cotter	Edmond J. Donlan	Thomas E. Fitzgerald	Thomas H. Gorman	Mildred M. Harris	Otis A. Hood	Max Lerner	John T. McMorrough	Angelo Morello	Paul H. Snow	John J. Sullivan	Robert S. Tobin	Herbert G. White
1 ..	2,399	4,247	1,559	1,582	398	2,135	505	809	272	1,339	388	180	1,061	5,667	671	1,098	1,136	330
2 ..	1,807	1,716	1,154	623	116	4,706	372	416	121	576	114	44	569	291	136	3,100	412	102
3 ..	1,813	1,712	4,213	1,021	653	1,255	476	826	204	1,206	957	546	729	4,392	402	687	874	229
4 ..	1,355	1,643	1,401	3,485	396	373	440	719	212	1,667	859	286	909	1,009	862	590	708	396
5 ..	1,291	1,767	1,911	3,676	645	589	697	643	182	1,593	887	363	775	498	807	480	1,010	335
6 ..	1,995	6,608	1,079	497	170	222	270	766	890	681	241	107	828	565	245	605	613	138
7 ..	1,944	6,265	225	528	184	352	360	1,229	2,509	670	200	103	1,327	586	255	684	892	190
8 ..	2,808	2,296	357	705	220	564	460	543	253	1,240	291	95	1,025	872	410	906	679	215
9 ..	2,628	1,916	1,083	1,150	338	287	400	495	186	1,663	1,035	142	651	287	445	1,090	724	300
10 ..	3,343	3,652	1,728	769	217	487	977	863	229	1,073	265	125	1,615	297	483	881	838	297
11 ..	3,354	3,155	1,588	914	564	370	982	719	228	1,301	431	374	1,481	414	720	751	984	419
12 ..	1,737	1,715	1,052	835	3,339	313	472	539	272	1,707	1,001	2,664	935	284	538	576	872	379
13 ..	2,005	4,156	1,513	773	485	391	420	727	665	918	258	340	2,119	453	649	753	1,316	249
14 ..	1,325	1,422	1,025	460	4,708	354	325	422	354	1,609	1,292	5,946	1,243	317	334	405	1,007	304
15 ..	1,675	3,828	1,353	611	325	425	523	546	509	740	218	173	3,657	391	490	658	1,517	272
16 ..	2,304	4,830	1,551	983	259	431	515	628	393	769	371	86	5,581	298	534	505	4,046	361
17 ..	1,771	3,849	1,692	1,633	1,089	511	679	1,025	423	1,214	449	757	4,115	322	809	692	1,572	407
18 ..	2,850	5,057	2,019	1,310	1,377	456	1,328	1,146	270	1,560	856	638	1,799	1,023	916	979	1,421	1,751
19 ..	2,852	4,185	1,918	1,367	366	529	1,576	769	208	1,173	564	137	2,190	461	1,534	743	1,186	585
20 ..	2,885	5,443	1,964	3,092	453	562	4,555	688	187	1,440	671	124	2,272	559	1,068	560	1,189	680
21 ..	4,614	2,710	1,703	1,408	1,870	488	543	607	163	1,671	600	1,460	1,160	267	687	591	948	409
22 ..	4,877	4,324	2,082	751	493	488	616	793	226	1,114	330	312	1,331	458	467	1,034	1,067	287
Total	53,727	76,618	36,089	28,465	21,361	16,306	17,931	16,074	8,959	27,012	12,328	14,860	37,481	19,654	13,450	18,339	25,434	8,643

Only 2 Mayors Out of 16 Fail Of Re-election

By the Associated Press

Complete returns today showed that only two Mayors were defeated for re-election in 16 elections yesterday in Massachusetts.

They were Mayor Fred Perry of Gardner, who won widespread attention when he said in his inaugural address two years ago that young people should get married and go on relief, and Mayor Sidney E. Bell of Leominster.

Mr. Perry, seeking a third term, lost to Council President O. Rudolph Anderholm. The vote was 4,364 to 3,384.

Mr. Bell lost by only 73 votes to City Councilman Mathias P. LaPierre in a three-man contest.

Mrs. Alice D. Burke of Westfield, New England's only woman Mayor, appeared in first returns to be facing a stiff fight, but the final tally showed that she had a 4,362 to 3,321 margin over Archie J. Agan, a member of the Assessors' Board.

In the two largest cities outside of Boston, Mayor William A. Bennett (R), of Worcester, won easily over former Alderman John J. Shea, while Mayor Roger L. Tutnam (D), of Springfield, edged former City Solicitor Donald M. Mcauley, 23,451 to 21,918.

In Lowell Mayor George T. Ashe (D) triumphed over his Republican opponent, former Mayor Thomas H. Braden, who said he would not contest again for Mayor.

Mayor James Fallon of Pittsfield was re-elected to a third term with a 2 to 1 victory over Daniel Casey. With only two of the City's 22 precincts missing, Mr. Fallon had 9,450 votes, Mr. Casey 4,395.

A close contest was waged in Marlboro, with Mayor Michael P. Cronin winning out over Water Commissioner Daniel F. O'Connor, 3,976 to 3,456.

Showing strength throughout the City, Mayor Alfred Woolcott of Fitchburg defeated the challenge of Philip J. Lynch, a former State Representative. The unofficial vote was: Mr. Woolcott 9,487 and Mr. Lynch 6,878.



Wide World
Mrs. Alice D. Burke
New England's only woman Mayor, who was re-elected yesterday by citizens of her city, Westfield, Mass.

Carr Wins Over Lawrence in Closest Suburban Contest

In addition to Boston, six Greater Boston cities have returned their present mayors for another term in an "off year" election which produced several close contests and some surprises.

Closest suburban election developed yesterday in Medford where Democratic Mayor John C. Carr won a third term when he defeated the Republican candidate, Representative Walter E. Lawrence by a margin of 671 votes. The totals were: Mayor Carr, 11,642; Representative Lawrence, 10,971.

In Newton, where a close battle was anticipated between former Mayor Paul M. Goddard and Mayor Edwin O. Childs, who served as chief executive for 10 terms from 1914, the present Mayor amassed 15,088 votes to Mr. Childs' 8,304 for an easy victory.

Other Greater Boston cities to re-elect their present mayors were: Somerville, Everett, Waltham and Lynn.

Newton

With only two contests for aldermen-at-large and three contests for ward aldermen, interest in Newton centered on the Mayoralty contest in which Mayor Paul M. Goddard won a surprisingly easy victory over veteran campaigner Edwin O. Childs.

Political observers in Newton had anticipated a close battle, recalling the narrow margin by which Mr. Goddard had defeated the former Mayor two years ago.

In the Ward 5 aldermen-at-large contest John Temperley won 9,045 votes and Howard Whitmore, Jr., with 12,807 votes were re-elected, defeating Wendell R. Bauman who polled 8,811 votes.

In Ward 6, incumbent Aldermen-at-Large Henderson Inches and Joseph B. Jamieson were re-elected by large margins over Giovanni Amicangiole and Hans W. Lundstrom.

Three contests for ward aldermen saw James P. Aikens with 983 votes defeating Donald L. Gibbs with 812 votes in Ward 1; Rodney C. Eaton with 2,250 votes winning over Ernest L. Sullivan who polled 1,097 votes in Ward 2; and Carol J. Hoffman with 1,688 votes defeating Ernest T. Dietz with 1,499 votes in Ward 6.

The Newton vote for Mayor by wards:

Ward	Goddard	Childs
1	2,572	1,713
2	1,243	1,081
3	1,465	850
4	2,719	1,312
5	12,807	9,045
6	1,095	942
Total	15,088	8,304

The following were elected to the School

Springfield Man Not a Candidate But Polls High

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (AP)—Merrick Winslow did better at the polls when he wasn't a candidate than when he was.

He polled 15,828 votes yesterday in an aldermanic contest. Although he moved away from Springfield in July and later announced publicly that he wasn't a candidate. He lost, however, to Thomas J. Fitzgerald, who received 22,576 votes.

Two years ago, when Mr. Winslow sought office, he got only 1,840 votes while losing in a primary in which about 12,000 votes were cast.

His nomination this year resulted in an investigation that led the Superior Court to rule his name off the election ballot on the grounds that he had been nominated fraudulently through forged signatures on the nomination papers. The ruling came too late for new ballots to be printed and Mr. Winslow's name remained on the original ones.

Mr. Winslow asserted at the Court hearing that he had no knowledge that nomination papers had been taken out for him and asserted he was not a candidate in any event.

Committee without opposition: Francis P. Frasier, Ward 1; Charles Raymond Cabot, Ward 2; Ralph P. Taber, Ward 3; Pittsburgh Taylor, Ward 4; Irene K. Thresher, Ward 5; Sianrough Fernald, Ward 6; Thomas A. West, Ward 7.

Aldermen-at-large elected without opposition included: John E. Barwise and Edward A. Fahey, Ward 1; Albert P. Everett and Carl Schipper, Jr., Ward 2; Maxwell P. Gaddis and Robert A. Whidden, Ward 3; Charles B. Floyd and Charles E. Hughes, Ward 4; and Warner E. Zulus and George E. Rawson, Ward 7.

Ward aldermen re-elected without opposition were: Eugene Cronin, Ward 3; George A. Bacon, Ward 4; Kenneth D. McCutcheon, Ward 5; and Theodore R. Lockwood, Ward 7.

Waltham

Mayor Arthur A. Hansen was returned to office for a third term when he polled 8,598 votes against 6,091 votes cast for State Senator Louis B. Connors, President of the Waltham City Council.

In the School Committee contest two present members were unseated in a race for three seats. Robert S. Ward was re-elected with 7,352 votes, but Margaret Bresnahan with 5,274 votes and Frederick P. Flagg with 6,393 votes were unsuccessful in their effort to retain their seats. New members of the School Committee are Jeannette C. Chisholm, who polled 6,983 votes, and Paul V. Shaugnessy, who received 6,733 votes. Dr. Dwight O'Hara, sixth candidate, received 6,561 votes.

Councilor-at-large

Ball Bartlett, John C. Collins, Thomas J. Flannery, all present members of the Council, and Walter A. E. Anderson were elected.

The figures: Collins, 7,832; Bartlett, 7,453; Flannery, 7,267; Anderson, 6,468; Henry W. Leonard, 6,460; Joseph M. Maher, 6,314; Edward B. McCusker, 5,337; and Collette R. Cameron, 4,144.

City Council

Ward 1: George M. MacDonald (re-elected); William F. Gibbs, Jr., 1,289; Ward 2: Leo T. McGinnis, 1,394; William E. Hays, 1,391; Ward 3: Thomas E. Flaherty (uncontested); Ward 4: John J. Devane (re-elected); 1,440; Albert Gray, 678; Ward 5: Edward A. Bruce (re-elected); 1,671; Oswald Swanson, 831; Ward 7: Joseph D. McCarthy (uncontested); 973.

Lynn

In a victory which reached landslide proportions Mayor Albert J.



Paul M. Goddard
Mayor of Newton, Mass., who won a second term yesterday, defeated a comeback attempt of former Mayor Edwin O. Childs.

Cole polled 25,416 votes against 4,306 for William E. Sexton, his only opponent, to be returned to office for another term.

The hotly contested battle for four councilor-at-large seats saw one of the closest decisions of the municipal election when David H. Roach with 14,267 votes defeated Representative Walter E. Cuffe, who received 14,259, by a margin of only eight votes. A recount seems assured. The other three councilor-at-large seats went to incumbents who polled the following votes: Arthur J. Frawley, 15,864; Edward H. Cahill, 15,064;

and John J. Joyce, 15,135. Other candidates and their totals were: Robert T. Breed, 11,259; Paul E. Mackesey, 9,966; and Charles R. Leader, 8,368.

City Council

The City Council vote was as follows: Ward 1—William F. Desmond, 1,170; Thomas P. Worth, 1,063; Ward 2—Frank Root, 1,463; George Lewis, 1,080; Ward 3—Daniel J. Day, 3,062; Norman Folsom, 2,952; Ward 4—William L. Shennah, 2,915; Charles C. Hoffman, 1,950; Ward 5—Henry Wall, 3,005; William L. 2,111; Ward 6—Arthur Clancy, 3,516; John L. Upton, 2,747; Ward 7—William F. Weber, 1,315; Hugh V. McManus, 877.

School Board

Elected to the School Board were: Edward T. Buckley, 17,621; The Rev. Clifford Morgan, 15,184; Philip L. Sisk, 15,035; John P. Barry, 14,892; Daniel A. Gannin, 14,573; A. Carroll Moynihan, 13,748. Votes polled by other candidates for the School Board: Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, 12,711; Constance R. Cornelius P. Donovan, 11,376; Mrs. Constance R. Chester, 8,304; Constance R. O'Connell, 7,562; Daniel A. Riley, 7,622; Dr. Lawrence P. McGovern, 7,587.

Somerville

Mayor John M. Lynch was re-elected for a third two-year term, carrying every ward in the city while building up a substantial margin over his opponent, Dr. G. Edward Bradley. The figures: Mayor Lynch, 21,619 votes; Dr. Bradley 13,608.

Aldermen-at-Large

Winners in this contest were: Irving I. Stackpole, 14,772; Henry E. Murray Jr., 16,112; Allan Roy Kingston, 13,956; Edward P. Moynihan, 13,442. Defeated contestants: Daniel Hart, 13,023; James E. Hagan, 12,140; Timothy J. Cronin, 10,695; and Leslie E. Knox, 10,666.

Ward Aldermen

Results of the contests for ward aldermen were: Ward 1—Walter J. Moran (re-elected); 2,451; John A. Morrissey, 1,844; Ward 2—James F. Hall, 2,774; Alderman (re-elected); 2,221; James F. McCarron, 2,158; Ward 3—Burton P. Faulkner, 2,738; Alderman John W. Murray, 2,048; Ward 4—Charles G. Pickett (re-elected); 2,794; Patrick Chessman, 1,491; Ward 5—John W. McEvoy, 2,855; Harry MacNulty, 2,123.

School Committee

Results were as follows: Ward 1—Frederick J. Ryan, 2,725; Philip O. Carthy, 1,457; Ward 2—Charles P. O'Riordan, 2,489; Michael A. Donovan, 2,481; Ward 3—Arthur P. Fitzgerald, 2,887; Walter B. Jerge, 1,853; Ward 4—William P. Bailey, 3,200; Ward 5—Petralia, 2,048; Ward 6—William J. Koen, 2,371; Thomas J. O'Leary, 1,750; Ward 6—Nelson W. Irving, 2,235; James L. Sullivan, 1,947; Ward 7—William S. Chisholm, 2,882; John F. Fitzgerald, 2,027.

Medford

Only 671 votes stood between Mayor John C. Carr and his opponent in the Mayoralty contest when the tabulation was concluded last night. The Democratic Mayor was returned for a third term by a vote of 11,642, to 10,971 for his Republican opponent. It was one of the closest battles in the State.

School Committee

Three Republicans won seats on the School Committee as members-at-large. They were: Ida J. Russell with 10,200 votes; Pearl J. Larson with 10,156; and Ralph Mackay with 9,520. Trailing were: John J. Bray (D), 9,036; Alice Guyton Dwyer (D), 8,205; and Roger R. Sullivan (D), 9,212.

In two ward contests for School Committee Margaret Jane Hansen (R) polled 10,416 votes to defeat Charles M. Doherty who received 10,080 votes in Ward 5. Leo L. Campbell (R) garnered 10,602 votes to defeat John M. O'Laughlin (D) who received 8,981 in Ward 7.

Ward Aldermen

Winners of this contest were: Howard P. Alden (R), 10,145; James J. MacDonald (R), 10,288; Frederick T. McDermott (D), 11,712; and Robert W. Meserve (R), 10,030. Other candidates and their vote totals were: William J. Armstrong, Jr., (D), 7,756; Edwin S. MacGregor (R), 7,668; James W. Prior (R), 9,351; and Edwin L. Waters (D), 7,481.

Everett

Mayor Frank E. Lewis was re-elected for a fourth two-year term in a non-partisan election, defeating Alderman Ralph Hughes by an unofficial plurality of 1,648 votes. The count: Mayor Lewis, 9,419; Alderman Hughes, 7,771. With 17,404 appearing at the polls it was estimated that more than 80 per cent of Everett's registered voters turned out.

Aldermen-at-Large

In the only contest for aldermen-at-large in the city, Edward P. Hogan, who received 7,410.

Ward Aldermen

Ward 1—Ambrose T. English, 7,810; Alfred W. Marshall, 7,151; Ward 2—Harold Stevens, 8,058; William Menz, 7,222; Ward 3—William Harrington, 7,493; John Francis Riley, 7,428; Ward 4—George T. Smith, Jr., 6,539; Ward 5—Joseph A. Curran, Jr., 7,633; defeated Hugo M. Burt, 7,413.

The referendum to place the City Auditor under civil service was carried. Yes, 9,322; No, 5,433. As was the second part of the question continuing the present incumbent, Arthur W. Donahue, in office after he has passed the qualifying examination. Yes, 8,325; No, 5,846.

Manchester, N. H., Picks Republican As Its New Mayor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—Wilfred La Flamme, Republican attorney, headed for the Manchester Mayoralty chair today by virtue of an upset victory over Damase Caron, Democratic Mayor for 10 years.

In heavy balloting, Mr. La Flamme received 14,872 votes yesterday to Mr. Caron's 14,234.

[Mayor Caron's running mate, Francis X. Carroll, Commissioner of Charities, easily won re-election, however, over his Republican opponent, David F. Lindahl, and 10 of the Democratic candidates for Aldermen were elected, with only four Republican Aldermen assured of seats.]

Connecticut Cities Re-elect Four Mayors

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 5 (AP)—Incumbent administrations in Connecticut's four biggest cities, one of them headed by a Socialist and the others by Democrats, were doing business at the same old stand today, returned to office by larger pluralities in every case than they enjoyed in 1939.

Heading the parade into his fifth consecutive term as Mayor of Bridgeport was Jasper McLevy, only Socialist ever at the controls of a Connecticut city, with an unofficial plurality over five opponents of 16,622 votes.

The second largest plurality in yesterday's voting went to Vincent A. Scully of Waterbury, whose 8,160-vote margin was considerably more than double that by which he won his first term in 1939.

Mayors Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford and John W. Murphy of New Haven, veterans both, remained in office by pluralities of 4,945 and 4,812 respectively.

It will be Mr. Spellacy's fourth term and Mr. Murphy's sixth, and not in a hundred years has New Haven elected one man to serve so many terms as Mayor and Mr. Spellacy's election to a fourth term has been paralleled in Hartford only once in the past century.

Public interest was slight in all four of the communities as rival candidate battled almost entirely over local issues, and many of the approximately 262,000 eligible voters stayed home.

Mr. McLevy polled 24,896 votes, to 8,274 for Milton McDonald, Democrat, and 4,061 for Nelson A. Parker, Republican.

Mr. Murphy, opposed in New Haven by Thomas R. Fitzsimmons, Republican lawyer, won by 30,756 votes to 25,944. It was the second lowest plurality Mr. Murphy ever received, but about 1,000 more than he had two years ago.

Mr. Spellacy's margin over Joseph B. Griffin, Republican, was 25,317 to 20,372, about 200 votes better than the lead he had over the same rival in 1939.

Mr. Scully, rolling up the second largest plurality ever accorded a Waterbury Mayor, downed former Mayor Patrick M. Perriello, Republican, 20,090 to 13,930.

Figures in every case except New Haven are unofficial.

Three minor party candidates in Bridgeport polled only a handful of votes apiece, and Israel Miller, Socialist candidate for Mayor in New Haven, had an even 800 votes.

Mr. Spellacy's total in Hartford was helped somewhat by union and Socialist party endorsement.

Massachusetts

Boston—Maurice J. Tobin* Cambridge—To be elected next January by new City Council.

Everett—Frank E. Lewis* Fitchburg—Alfred Woolcott* Gardner—O. Rudolph Anderholm

Leominster—Mathias LaPierre. Lowell—George P. Ashe* Lynn—Albert J. Cole* Marlboro—Michael P. Cronin* Medford—John C. Carr* Newton—Paul M. Goddard* Pittsfield—James Fallon

Somerville—John M. Lynch* Springfield—Roger L. Putnam* Waltham—Arthur A. Hansen* Westfield—Alice D. Burke* Worcester—

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Notables Take Bows at Music Group's Lunch

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor

The presence of Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, of Portland, Maine, new President of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and Dr. Sergei Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as guests of honor, made the annual luncheon of the Massachusetts State Federation of Music Clubs, at the Hotel Vendome today, a distinctly successful affair.

More than 100 members and guests attended the luncheon, at which Miss Marie Bergeron, newly-elected President of the State Federation, presided.

Mrs. Gannett, who addressed the Massachusetts musicians following the luncheon, told them of the three major projects of the national organization, whose slogan this year is "Mobilize Your Club for All-Out National Defense."

Under Mrs. Vincent Hillier Ober of Norfolk, Virginia, she said, the national defense committee of the Federation has offered its services to the morale branch of the Army and Navy. It is giving 750 Victrolas with records to camps over the country, as well as musical instruments and sheet music. The student division of the Federation, said Mrs. Gannett, is emphasizing defense, sending groups of entertainers to give programs in the camps.

The second nation-wide project is for Bundles for Britain. Hundreds of concerts are being sponsored throughout the country in addition to which there will be one bundle of warm clothing through the co-operation of the Baldwin Piano Company. The finest artists are being presented in key cities. Local talent will be used in smaller places for Christmas programs arranged by Dr. John W. Green, Jr., director of the Federation. The first of these concerts will be given next Monday at Carnegie Hall, New York City, with six outstanding artists.

The third project is the rebuilding of the Little Red House, home of Nathaniel Hawthorne at Tanglewood, to be given to the Boston Symphony Association as a studio for its students.

Dr. Koussevitzky also spoke briefly, and there were greetings from Wallace Goodrich, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Dean Alfred H. Meyer of the College of Music of Boston University. Others at the head table were Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Esplanade concert, and now First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation; Dr. Carl McKinley of the New England Conservatory of Music; Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Miss Ruth Ferry of New Haven, Conn., chairman of the Young Artists Contest for the National Federation; Mrs. Phyllis Lattin Hanson of Worcester, Mass., Junior Councilor for the National Federation, and Mrs. Russell T. Hatch, Massachusetts member of the National Board.

Miss Bergeron called on Mrs. Morris Sharratt, co-chairman with her of the Massachusetts Music in Defense Committee, who described the work of this committee in obtaining records and musical instruments of all kinds for the men in the United States military services and in maintaining a talent bureau to provide entertainment at forts and training camps. Mrs. Sharratt will visit clubs throughout the State enlisting their interest in the project.

The Massachusetts Federation comprises 80 junior clubs and music groups. They include organizations for the support and study of music in the community; choruses, choirs, orchestras, and studio groups; and there are also artist and patron members.

Mrs. Dorothy Evans of Medford was chairman of today's luncheon, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Cone of Milton and Mrs. Frederick A. Dutton of Somerville.

Suncook Mills Will Distribute \$15,000 as Bonus

SUNCOOK, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—The Suncook Mills will distribute \$15,000 to 635 workers the day before Christmas as a bonus, mill officials announced today.

The mill officials added, will follow the policy of other manufacturers of cotton and rayon in this section by giving a week's pay to those with a year's service. Other workers will get bonuses based on time and earnings.

TONIGHT'S STAR GUEST WITH
FRED ALLEN

JOHN KIERAN
of "Information Please!"

TEXACO STAR THEATRE
WEEI
9:00 P.M. EST.

Modern
Gymnasium
SPORTS
for MEN
YMCA

315 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON



Preparing for Children's Plays

Mrs. Alfred Baker Lewis, of Cambridge (right) co-chairman of the Children's Plays Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, discusses with Mrs. A. Philip Guiles, of Newton, a sponsor, this year's series of Clare Tree Major plays. The series, which the league is sponsoring for the fourth season, opens Saturday morning at Jordan Hall with "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Among the hundreds of children attending will be groups from the Golden Rule Farm School, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, the East Boston Social Center and the Chapel Hill School in Waltham.

Bay State Republican Women Honor Mrs. Bates-Batcheller

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, a former Bostonian who returned last summer from 10 years' residence in Paris, was guest of honor today at a luncheon given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at its clubhouse on Beacon Hill, and addressed the members on her experiences before and after the Germans entered Paris.

Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, who has been in New York for the past few weeks, came to Boston to fill a series of lecture engagements, the first of which was before the Boston Women's Club last week. She was guest of honor at a dinner given by the club at the Twentieth Century Association's headquarters. Yesterday, she was honored guest at a luncheon of the Radcliffe Alumnae at the College Club and addressed the members in the afternoon. Other lectures she will give during her stay in Boston include one for the Warren and Prescott Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Nov. 12, and another before the

Smith College Scholarships

Because the recipient of scholarship aid from the Boston Smith College Club for the past three years has won a scholarship from the college itself, the club is able to start another girl on a college course a year earlier than anticipated. Mrs. H. Starr Ballou, Jr., president, has announced. Through funds raised by an annual series of lectures, the club finances a girl through a four-year course at Smith College, from entrance to graduation.

Preparations for this year's lectures are in charge of Mrs. Ballou and her committee. The first lecture will be given on Armistice evening by Prof. Sidney Bradshaw Fay of Harvard, whose subject will be "After the War—What?" Another is planned for Dec. 9, the speaker being Miss Mary Ellen Chase, author, whose novel "Windswept" is soon to be published. Miss Chase's subject will be "The New England as Novelist." Both lectures will be presented in the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Y. W. C. A. at 8:30 p. m.

General chairman are Mrs. Robert H. Holt and Mrs. Steele Lindsay, both of Lexington.

The responsibility for administering the funds raised by these lectures is in the hands of Mrs. Delbert L. Jackson of Brookline and a committee composed of Mrs. Frederick Chase of Milton and Mrs. Donald King of Brookline. These three select the scholarship recipient and also supervise the spending of small sums which are given occasionally to worthy girls with some special need. In the last six years the club has spent \$4,200 in scholarship aid.

Milton Rehearsal To Be Held Nov. 10

In preparation for its "Old Folks Concert," the Milton Women's Club has announced a rehearsal of the chorus Nov. 10 at 8:15 p. m. at the Club House on Redcliffe Road. Mrs. Robert Watts is chairman of the arrangements.

Frank Gervasi, world traveler and correspondent, will be the principal speaker at the Women's Club-Town Club guest night Nov. 17, following the dinner at 6:30 o'clock. The program for the evening is in the hands of Mrs. Charles C. Gilman and Alan Furber, co-chairmen of the event.

Mrs. Gilman will be assisted by Mrs. George Gallagher, and the decorations in the Club House will be supervised by Mrs. Philip Y. De Normandie and Mrs. Alexander H. Ladd. Hostesses for the evening will be Mrs. Reuben Gleason, Jr., Mrs. Harold Melvin, Mrs. James H. Troy, Mrs. Edward M. Cox, Mrs. George Gallagher and Mrs. Roy E. Moulton.

State Branch Of the Shut-In Society Meets

The Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society opened its season today with a luncheon meeting at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, of which the theme was "Opportunities for Service."

The President, Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, introduced as speakers Mrs. Durham Jones, chairman of the Christmas committee; Miss Barbara Horton, visiting committee; Miss Dorothy Miner, wheel chair committee; Mrs. Charles Myers, helping hand committee; Mrs. Charles E. Farnsworth, Treasurer; and Miss Geraldine B. Chandler, Chairman of Publicity.

The National Shut-In Society has been in existence since 1896, but the Massachusetts Branch was formed about 1910. The latter now serves approximately 500 shut-in members throughout the State. A voluntary activity, it has only two paid workers on its staff, one full-time and one part-time. Those who carry on the work of the Society are called "associate members."

In the acceptance of a shut-in member, the need and worthiness are carefully certified and the member, once accepted, is the recipient of attention of the Society. These include greeting cards on special occasions, Christmas gifts, Thanksgiving baskets of food and delicacies, comforts of various kinds and even some luxuries, and visits to those confined indoors.

D. A. R. Entering Upon Fortnight Of Autumn Activity

Varied events are in prospect this week and next for D. A. R. Chapters in and around Boston.

Old Newbury Chapter will celebrate its twenty-ninth anniversary on Monday, Nov. 10, at 12:30 in the Hotel Statler, with a luncheon meeting. Mrs. James L. Langdon, Regent, will preside. Special guests will include charter members of the Chapter and Regents of the Old North, Paul Revere, Minute Men, and Old Belfry chapters. There will be a soloist, Miss Zaruba Elmassian; and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macaulay Lindsay, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church, will speak on "Current Events and National Defense."

Saturday, Nov. 8, is annual Guest Day of Betsy Ross Chapter in Lawrence. The meeting, which will be held at 2:30 in the auditorium of the Lawrence Y. W. C. A., will have "Patriotism" for its theme. William J. MacLennan, former Mayor of Gloucester, will give a talk on "Our American Heritage."

A musical program built around the Americanism theme will be presented by Arthur McNulty, baritone, in co-operation with Mrs. C. E. Read, Chairman of the Committee for Advancement of American Music. Miss Bernice M. Beals, Chapter Chairman of the National Defense Through Patriotic Education, has arranged an exhibit of "The Cornerstones of American History." The guest of honor will be Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Radio Chairman, who at 11:45 a. m. will broadcast an address over Station WLAW on "The Women of D. A. R. in National Defense."

Old Newbury Chapter will open its season Nov. 11, Armistice Day, with a meeting in the Young Women's Christian Association at 2:30 o'clock. The Commander of the American Legion, Newburyport Post 150, will be the guest of honor.

Lieut. Helen Clark of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School will be the speaker, her subject, "Women's Place in Defense." Miss Lara Humphreys will report on the Red Cross work the Chapter is doing and members who are active in defense work in Newburyport will report. Miss Jean Dowder, mezzo soprano, will sing.

Women to Hear Army's Adviser

Miss Helen I. Barber, President of the American Dietetic Association, dietician adviser to the United States Army and believed to be the only dollar-a-year woman in the country, will be the chief speaker at the afternoon session of the conference on Nov. 13 of the American Home Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The conference will be held in the main ballroom of the Copsey Plaza Hotel at 10 a. m., Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, chairman, presiding. Messages of greeting will be given by Gov. Leverett Saltonstam, Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Federation, Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood and Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson.

At the morning session Dr. Edgar C. Yerbury, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Mental Hygiene, will tell "How Parents May Help Their Children"; Helen Merrill Nevins will discuss "Books for Busy Parents"; and Dr. David Lewis will answer the question "After Forty—What?"

At luncheon there will be a fashion show, with Miss Dorothy Kelly as commentator.

In the afternoon there will be music by Mary Nevery, soprano, and Agnes Allen, accompanist. The speakers will be Irma Cofren Whitney, and the Rev. Michael J. Ahearn, S. J., on "Must We Have Prejudices?"

Luncheon reservations may be made through Mrs. Myron Holmes, 61 Pine Street, Greenwood.



Governor of N. H. Backs Food for Freedom Drive

Gov. Robert O. Blood, at right, signs as State No. 1 enrollee in the campaign while J. Ralph Graham, Chairman of the State USDA Defense Board, looks on. Two cows from the Governor's dairy farm lend atmosphere, but otherwise take little interest in the proceedings. Enrolling in the campaign means that the signer will obligate himself to increase production next year, and every farm in New Hampshire will be canvassed for signatures.

Governor Blood Is Admiral of N. H. Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire is Commander in Chief of a Navy that does not exist. As a matter of fact, he is vested with the title of Admiral.

He is also empowered to "surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall in a hostile manner invade, or attempt the invading, conquering or annoying of this State."

All of this is provided in Article 51 of the Constitution of New Hampshire. In spite of the fact that New Hampshire's Naval Commander hasn't a single boat, this constitutional provision is taken as evidence of the State's founders' belief in defense.

The Constitution further requires quarterly reports to the Governor. The obligations included required "true and exact plans of . . . forts, and of the land and sea, or harbor or harbors adjacent."

Defense Expenditures

Defense expenditures totaling \$2,462,668 were contracted in July 1940 in the period for July 16 to Sept. 27, according to the regional office of Government Reports. The obligations included \$2,229,025, in contracts to New Hampshire firms, of which \$859,887 went to Manchester concerns, a \$91,888 contract awarded to a Northampton, Mass., construction company for additional buildings at the Manchester Air Base, and \$141,755 allocated to the State by the United States Office of Education for August defense training program costs.

College Pottery

The University of New Hampshire's Ceramics and Pottery department, which is operated in co-operation with the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, is growing by leaps and bounds. This expansion has made it necessary for the Department to move into larger quarters in the basement of Ball Hall.

The Department is in charge of Edwin Scheier, who, with his wife, recently won first place in the Pottery Division at the Western Hemisphere Ceramics exhibition at Syracuse, New York.

Exhibits of the work by the students taking the course are to be held at Dartmouth College and at the University of Kansas. The League of Arts and Crafts is particularly interested in this activity at the University.

Change in Fiscal Year

There is a growing sentiment in

Short Waves in Boston

WRLU (6.4mc-46.6m and 11.7mc-25.6m) 6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—News in English. J. L. G. 7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American countries.
7:30 p. m.—Ramblings in South America with the voice of a South American.
8:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing. 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 6:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 7:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 8:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 9:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 10:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 11:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 12:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 1:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 2:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 3:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:30 p. m.—"The World Today." 4:45 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:00 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:15 p. m.—"The World Today." 5:30 p. m.—"The World Today

Tobin Becomes Boston's First Mayor Elected to Consecutive Terms

Thanksgiving Proclaimed In N. H. as Nov. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—Gov. Robert O. Blood has issued his Thanksgiving Day proclamation setting aside the last Thursday in November. In selecting this date Governor Blood is not only following the resolution adopted by the State Legislature but is also taking into consideration that it was a New Hampshire woman, Mrs. Sara J. Hale of Newport, who prevailed upon then President Abraham Lincoln to make Thanksgiving an annual national affair by naming the last Thursday in November for its observance.

In his proclamation Governor Blood declares that "more than 300 years ago here in New England, a little group of men and women who believed in liberty, gave thanks to God for His mercies. They thanked God in spite of their poverty, their loneliness and their lack of all the good things which make life pleasant. They were glad to be free. Today, in New Hampshire, we would thank God for those who bought us our liberty. At no time in the history of the United States has the cause of our gratitude stood out with such boldness as in this very year. The want and suffering of our kindred in other nations is on our minds. The attempt to destroy their faith in God and His Church is on our hearts. Our barns are filled with plenty. Our homes are untouched by the ravages of war. Across the seas, millions of our friends suffer from starvation and cold and uncertainty. Therefore, we approach the celebration of our harvest this year, not only because of custom, but because of the consciousness of stewardship. As stewards, therefore, of the bounty of God, let us all without exception, whether at church or at home, give thanks to Him for our blessings and vow to use well the things entrusted to us."

Amherst Students Ride 666,240 Miles For an Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Mass., Nov. 5.—Would you travel 666,240 miles for a college education?

Maybe not, but that's the distance that 135 commuting students of Massachusetts State College will reel off this year, according to a survey completed this week. That's nearly 2,800 miles for every class day. If you like figures, this amounts to nearly 5,000 miles per student per college year. And the average commuter covers about 20 miles daily to and from college.

About 10 per cent of all students commute daily from their homes in order to cut college expenses or in order to be able to help out at home weekends and each evening, the survey shows.

Champion commuter this year is Benedict Galus of Monson, Galus, a freshman, covers 68 miles daily to and from college, or 408 miles a week. In the course of a year he will have traveled 16,320 miles. And he'll tell you that that's a long trip for an education—but well worth it.

Maine Fishermen's Income at Record

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, Nov. 5 (AP)—Seashore Fisheries Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf, said here that the \$609,079 received by Maine's coastal fishermen for catches of 6,210,000 pounds in September represented their largest income month on record.

He said the amount was nearly 60 per cent greater than receipts for a similar period last year, and brought the total for the first nine months this year to within a few thousand dollars of the entire 1940 amount. Lobster and herring topped the list.



By a Staff Photographer

"Citizens of Boston, I Thank You"

When Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was crowded out of his own headquarters by loyal campaign workers who jammed all four floors of the Central Street building to greet him, Boston's re-elected Chief Executive led a parade to the Parkman Band Stand on the Common. There, guided by red-fire flares, the crowd gathered to receive the personal thanks from the Mayor and Mrs. Tobin.

City Council Vote by Wards

Ward 1 (East Boston)	Ward 12 (Roxbury)
*James S. Coffey 8,155	*Charles I. Taylor 6,453
Peter E. DiSessa 7,847	Harold Cohen 2,263
	Samuel Golden 1,121
	Mark Silverstein 380
Ward 2 (Charlestown)	Ward 13 (Dorchester)
Michael Leo Kinsella 4,793	Thomas J. Hammon, Jr. 5,160
*William J. Galvin 4,618	Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr. 4,114
William J. Nice 344	Eugene P. Irwin 1,130
Ward 3 (Downtown)	Ward 14 (Dorchester)
*Joseph Russo 5,020	*Joseph J. Gottlieb 9,729
William F. Brophy 4,044	Harry L. Silva 4,457
Joseph A. Langone, Jr. 1,924	
Henry J. Kiernan 914	Ward 15 (Dorchester)
Cyrus J. Shamon 761	*John B. Kelly 6,241
Malcolm E. Forsythe 448	Richard J. Garvey 2,763
Gabriel Leo Grappaccio 173	Henry Russell Carney 1,092
Ward 4 (Back Bay)	Ward 16 (Dorchester)
*Perlie Dyer Chase 6,266	*Philip Austin Fish 5,621
Arthur Fitzpatrick 2,083	Philip McMorow 4,947
John O. Corkum 1,067	Charles H. Carver 711
	Charles P. Flaherty 564
	John J. Beades 381
	William V. Quinn 221
Ward 5 (Back Bay)	Ward 17 (Dorchester)
A. Frank Foster 2,827	*John C. Wickes 6,949
McGeorge Bundy 2,553	William Joseph Keenan 5,924
Ralph P. Evans 1,914	
Worth Rowley 1,371	Ward 18 (Hyde Park)
John J. Connors 1,192	*James J. Goode, Jr. 6,857
	Laurence J. Hunter 3,764
	George N. Gagnon 1,376
	William B. Sammartino 1,186
	Morris Horowitz 1,161
	Theophilus C. Marshalsea 342
Ward 6 (South Boston)	Ward 19 (Jamaica Plain)
*Joseph M. Scannell 5,670	*James M. Langan 5,911
Coleman G. Coyne 3,962	James J. Craven, Jr. 5,192
	Leo M. Miller 586
	Thomas J. Howard 500
	Robert G. Rowney 120
Ward 7 (South Boston)	Ward 20 (West Roxbury)
*Thomas E. Linehan 6,522	*Theodore F. Lyons 7,499
James F. Condon 4,563	Walter D. Bryan 6,484
	Francis G. Kearney 1,183
	Jeremiah J. McCarthy 908
Ward 8 (Roxbury)	Ward 21 (Allston)
*William F. Hurley 4,467	William F. Dwyer 3,444
George F. McMahon 3,906	Nicholas E. Conley 2,769
William T. Bibbey 324	Leo T. McNeil 2,688
	David R. Ovens 2,019
	George Locus 1,027
Ward 9 (Roxbury)	Ward 22 (Brighton)
*Daniel F. Sullivan 4,987	*Maurice H. Sullivan 6,292
David D. Kenney 2,661	William E. Ryan 3,198
John Raymond Buckley 522	John Doherty 1,272
Michael J. John 414	William P. McNamara 1,026
Simeon O. Roberts 383	
Alton W. Dolan 172	
Ward 10 (Roxbury)	
*William A. Carey 5,730	
James B. McDermott, Jr. 4,040	
John E. Murphy 934	
John J. Walsh 326	
Ward 11 (Roxbury)	
Matthew F. Hanley 4,050	
*Edward L. Englert 3,330	
John F. Tirrell 1,964	
John F. Collins 1,787	

Five New Faces in the Boston City Council

Continued from Page 1

trict where former Mayor James M. Curley swamped the Tobin cause, was believed by political observers to have been responsible for the Councilor's defeat. Mr. Kinsella is known to have been friendly with the Curley forces. The unofficial complete vote was: Galvin, 4,618; Kinsella, 4,793.

Another Surprise

Another surprising result was in Ward 5, Back Bay, where McGeorge Bundy, young graduate student of government who was backed by retiring Councilor Henry L. Shattuck and most of the Republican leaders of his district, went down in defeat before a dark horse candidate, A. Frank Foster. Mr. Foster, recently released from active Army service at Camp Edwards, has been a social worker for about 10 years. He won with 2,827 votes to Mr. Bundy's 2,553, and with Ralph P. Evans, Worth Rowley and John J. Connors trailing in that order.

The two Councilors defeated for re-election along with Mr. Galvin were Edward L. Englert of Ward 11, Roxbury, who lost to Matthew F. Hanley, and Edward A. Hutchinson of Ward 13, Dorchester, who lost to Thomas J. Hammon Jr., after a hard fight.

In East Boston, where there are more Irish voters than Italians, James S. Coffey nosed out Peter

E. DiSessa and won a second term. It was a close fight.

Councilor Joseph Russo sailed to victory in Ward 3, downtown, against the predictions of many observers. His Irish opponent William F. Brophy was a poor second and former Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., who it was expected to cut deeply into Mr. Russo's vote, showed up a very poor third.

Councilor Perlie Dyer Chase of Ward 4, Back Bay, got twice as many votes as his two political foes combined.

Joseph M. Scannell won a second term in Ward 6, South Boston, over his one opponent, Coleman G. Coyne.

Spousal of the Tobin cause hurt chances of Councilor Thomas E. Linehan of Ward 7, South Boston, somewhat, but he came through anyway with roughly a four-to-three majority over James F. Condon, his only opponent.

There was a bitter fight over in Ward 8, Roxbury, between former Councilor George F. McMahon and Councilor William F. Hurley. They've been feuding for several years, and this time Mr. Hurley increased his 1939 margin a bit to win a second term.

Daniel F. Sullivan got more votes than all his five opponents put together in Ward 9, Roxbury.

Smashing a no-third-term tradition, Councilor William A. Carey of Ward 10, Roxbury, worsted Representative James B. McDermott,

Jr., and thus became the first third-term Councilor from his district.

The vote: 5,730 to 4,040, with two other candidates trailing.

Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Ward 12, Roxbury, is another third-term. The returns show he won this distinction by getting twice as many votes as his three foes combined.

Gottlieb Winner
Joseph J. Gottlieb, Councilor from Ward 14, Dorchester, had no trouble in beating Harry A. Silva two-to-one.

John B. Kelly of Ward 15, Dorchester, worsted his two foes by three-to-two, perhaps partly because he had the friendship of both Curley and Tobin leaders in his district.

Following a hard battle in Ward 16, Dorchester, Councilor Philip Austin Fish won a third term over Representative Philip McMorow, with four other candidates trailing. Councilor Fish's margin was safe.

Another two-man fight which held no perils for the incumbent was that of Councilor John C. Wickes of Ward 17, Dorchester, against William Joseph Keenan. He won by 400 votes out of nearly 13,000 cast.

Councilor James J. Goode matched the votes of all his opponents put together in Ward 18, Hyde Park, to win a second term.

Councilor James M. Langan, whose campaign was quiet, won

Continued from Page 1

pleasure that his vote had shown a 50 per cent increase over his total four years ago.

Curley Total Astonishes Experts

Mr. Curley's enormous losing total (only 600 votes less than he got in victory in the 1929 mayoralty contest) astonished political observers and apparently represented a tremendous surge to the Curley banner during the closing days of the campaign.

The Curley strength stemmed mainly from a landslide in tenement sections and low-income districts, as well as from some inroads into Tobin precincts. Mayor Tobin's strength came mainly from outlying and residential sections.

Mr. Curley's vote revealed that his denunciations of curtailments of service under the Tobin administration were effective in getting votes in districts where the people look to their city government for social services. Mayor Tobin's strength revealed that despite Boston's high tax rate he stands well with homeowners, direct taxpayers, and the more prosperous classes.

Where Tobin Was Strong

Mayor Tobin carried Wards 4 and 5 (Back Bay), 10 (Roxbury, where he was born), 12 (Roxbury), 14 (Dorchester), and 16-22 (including the Mattapan side of Dorchester, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Allston and Brighton).

Mr. Curley carried Wards 1 (East Boston), 2 (Charlestown), 3 (downtown), 6 and 7 (South Boston), 8, 9, and 11 (Roxbury), and 15 (the section north and south of Codman Square in Dorchester).

Mr. Curley came out of East Boston, Charlestown, downtown Boston, South Boston, and Roxbury with a lead of 21,402 votes which Mr. Tobin had to overcome in the Back Bay, Dorchester and the suburban sections.

An interesting revelation of the returns by wards was the beating Mayor Tobin took in South Boston. In 1937, the vote in these two wards was split three ways, with William J. Foley, now District Attorney of Suffolk County, receiving 6,500 votes or about one-third of the total. This year Mayor Tobin gained 2,500 votes over his 1937 total in the wards but Mr. Curley piled up 5,000 more than he did four years ago. Apparently the bulk of Foley votes went to Mr. Curley this year. Today's returns gave him 12,668 votes in these two wards to Mayor Tobin's 7,302.

Tobin Economy Unpopular

The East Boston vote showed conclusively that Mayor Tobin's economy policies are unpopular in a low-income ward where social services are of high importance. Mr. Curley's main issue in the Noddle Island Ward was the fact that Mayor Tobin closed the East Boston Relief Station. This economy was unpopular and Mr. Curley pushed it hard in his campaign.

The result was that Mr. Curley rolled up 9,179 votes in East Boston to Mayor Tobin's 5,663, in contrast to 5,436 votes in 1937 to Mayor Tobin's 5,116 with several thousand votes scattered among other candidates.

This year's margin was similarly widened in Charlestown.

The Ward 3 (North and South Ends and downtown) vote disclosed that Candidate Lee was weak even in his favorite stamping ground and home section. He got only 1,739 votes in Ward 3, with 4,097 for Mr. Tobin and 7,645 for Mr. Curley.

Mr. Curley's fat margin in Ward 3—a more generous showing than he got in 1937—was seen as indicating that Mr. Curley's criticism of the Tobin administration for closing the Haymarket Relief Hospital in this district made an impression.

In the two Back Bay wards, formerly a Nichols stronghold, Mr. Nichols this year got only about 350 votes, or one-tenth as many as he got there in 1937. All but about

a thousand of the remainder apparently went to Mayor Tobin. This result reflected a swing of the Ward 4 Innes organization, together with Christian A. Herter and other Ward 5 leaders, from the Nichols camp to Mayor Tobin.

The Mayor's margin of 7,600 votes in these two Republican wards went far toward building up the city-wide margin of 9,514 votes by which he won the election.

Wards 8, 9 and 11 in Roxbury, Curley stronghold, gave Mr. Curley a better proportion than he got in 1937, partly through an apparent switch of some Democratic Nichols supporters to his standard. Ward 10, which includes the Mission Hill district where Mayor Tobin grew up, gave the Mayor a small margin, as did Ward 12.

An apparent transfer of some former Nichols supporters to the Curley bandwagon shifted Ward 13, Dorchester, into the Curley column this year.

The former Mayor also carried Ward 15, Dorchester, which includes the home district of former

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who has been a Curley leader in this campaign.

Mayor Tobin held his leadership in the other Dorchester wards (14, 16 and 17).

In the outlying suburban wards, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Allston and Brighton, (18, 19, 20, 21 and 22) Mayor Tobin rolled up a much bigger vote than he did in 1937. He got 42,910 in these five wards compared to 32,860 in 1937. In contrast to these totals Mr. Curley got 21,921 this year and 15,890 in 1937.

Thus Mr. Tobin got the biggest increase resulting from increased registration and weakness of other opponents, but Mr. Curley also picked up additional votes. While a good many people in these wards who voted for Mr. Nichols in 1937 apparently swung to Mr. Tobin this year, the trend is not as clear-cut as in the Back Bay wards and some apparently voted for Mr. Curley or Mr. Lee.

An outstanding local victory for Mayor Tobin came in West Roxbury where the Mayor cornered

11,343 votes to 4,056 for Mr. Curley. Despite balmy weather Boston's election turnout was only moderate.

A total of 267,926 persons (out of about 370,000 on the eligible list) voted—less than 75 per cent of those registered and the lowest percentage in a mayoralty election since 1913.

With Mayor Tobin boosting his 1937 vote of 105,000 to 125,000 this year, it appeared that Mr. Curley's increased strength was drawn "from the field," for example, from the Foley camp and not from

Mr. Tobin. In 1937 Mr. Curley got 80,376, contrasted with his 116,463 this year.

Political observers believed that the large turnout of women voters was partly responsible for the Tobin victory. Election officials yesterday reported that more women than usual came out to vote.

The organizations of both Mayor Tobin and Mr. Curley had fleets of automobiles in service yesterday to carry hundreds of people to the polls.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Annual Exhibit of Original Art by Boston Public School Pupils

Wednesday, Nov. 5 thru Nov. 12

Fashion Center, 6th floor

Main Store

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE NOW MAY BE PAID IN JANUARY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON

LAST 5 DAYS

at These Prices

Buy Now and Save 10.00 on a 9x12

Karastan... RUG

Now Only \$179⁵⁰

9x12 Karashahs Now Only 145.00

Save More on Larger Oversize Rugs

You're right with a Karastan rug. The rich harmony of Oriental jewel-tones inspires countless color schemes. And you'll admire the lustrous deep pile, the heavy body woven from choice imported wools. Yet for all their luxury, these matchless, American machine woven rugs are now priced with good American thrift. Sizes from 2.2x4 up to 12x18 at proportionate savings. Only five days more. Come in now, where you can select from the largest assortment in New England.

Use Jordan's Convenient Budget Payment Plan



JORDAN'S—RUGS EIGHTH FLOOR—ANNEX



The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series
(Thirty-third in a series of 36 pages.)

129

The Strategy of the Pacific

Once again we return to an adult education group, where discussion is in progress on the possibility of war in the Pacific. The leader has set the stage with a brief outline of the negotiations between the United States and Japan.

Question: Why should we trouble about Japan and the Far East? Haven't we enough troubles of our own? With 5,000 miles between us and with a powerful navy keeping vigilant watch over our interests it would seem to me we lay undue stress on the threat from this quarter.

Answer: In the first place you seem to imply that Japan's expansionist program is no concern of ours. On the contrary it is of vital concern, so much so that the United States Government hopes to be able to check the aggressive and acquisitive actions of the Japanese for several reasons.

One is that it is committed to the "open door" in China.

Another is the desire to preserve the independence of that republic.

A third is the menace to the Philippines. You know the Philippines are not scheduled for complete independence until 1946.

A fourth is the threat to the security of the Pacific.

And fifth, the need to protect our trade. Among other things we import great quantities of rubber and tin from the Malay States and the Netherlands East Indies.

Question: Why do we have to take rubber from the East Indies? Can't we get it from Brazil?

Answer: Brazil does not grow enough to meet our needs. Once she had the industry in the palm of her hands, but she let it slip. She is building it up again, but you cannot recapture an industry overnight. Fifty years ago she was the leading producer of rubber. Next, Africa came into the picture. Then an Englishman, seeing the possibilities of rubber took some seeds from Brazil to England, tested them in special soil in Kew Gardens, and later transplanted the rubber in the East. There the industry, assisted by low-cost labor,

flourished, and Brazilian rubber began to fade from the picture. Meanwhile the demand for rubber grew. The world found rubber useful for putting comfort into riding on wheels. The United States became the chief consumer. Now 80 per cent of the rubber production of Malaya and the East Indies comes to this country.

Question: Is that one of the main reasons why we should get excited about the Far East?

Answer: It is one, but not the chief one. We are chiefly interested because of the menace to the world which Japan has become.

Question: Has she not a right to develop? In what way is she a menace?

Answer: Her insatiable ambitions have led her on to grabbing territory that does not belong to her and crushing her neighbors under the guise of establishing a "co-prosperity sphere." She has annexed Korea, reduced Manchuria to a puppet state, invaded and laid waste great areas of China, and is now putting pressure on Thailand, after having obtained a firm footing in Indo-China. On what ground has she proceeded? On the ground that if she does not expand and develop, she will drift back, in the words of her Premier "into a second-rate power." Just as Hitler intends to dominate the West, Japan hopes to dominate the East.

Question: Is there an agreement between Japan and the other two Axis partners?

Answer: There was a tripartite Axis treaty signed Sept. 27, 1940, but it was loosely defined. Nevertheless, it put the Axis combination in accord on points of policy.

Question: Who is to prevent Japan from dominating the East?

Answer: It is well not to be misled by surface appearances. Japan's rapid strides on land are not to be taken as indicative of what she could accomplish at sea. She would have to control the sea be-

fore she could dominate the East. She lacks raw materials. These she must import. To keep them coming in a steady flow she must command the sea lanes, and the strategy of the United States and Great Britain would no doubt be to keep her bottled up. In the hands of the democracies there are strong naval bases across the Pacific.

Question: Is the Pacific our main concern?

Answer: By no means. The Pacific is of no more concern than the Battle of the Atlantic. This is a war of the oceans. What happens in one has an effect upon the other. Any sign of weakness in the Atlantic would be taken by the Axis combination as an opportune moment to accelerate their efforts in the Pacific. It is the same on land. As the Russians fall back, the arrogance of the Japanese rises. But the democracies are aware of this, and are speeding up their defense preparations at all essential points.

Question: What is holding up the negotiations for a settlement of outstanding problems between Japan and the United States?

Answer: It is difficult to say. The new Government in Tokyo has been in existence only a few days, and it requires time to formulate its policy. What course it takes will decide the future. If it resolves to go on with the aggressive tactics of the previous governments it is unlikely to find the United States in a receptive mood to consider a relaxation of the embargo on oil.

Question: In all this, where does China stand?

Answer: China carries on in its resistance, confident in the knowledge that it has behind it the moral and physical support of the democracies. Supplies are going into China, and will continue to do so as long as it is possible to keep the routes open. Meanwhile it is well to remember that the waters of the oceans beat upon every continent and a war in one does not leave the others untouched.

130

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Democracies Strengthen Defenses Around Pacific's Rim



By a Staff Artist

Move by Japanese toward Vladivostok or in direction of Netherlands East Indies or Australia would, it is said, pull last props from under the Pacific peace structure.

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

131

Outposts in Pacific of America and Japan



By a Staff Artist

The Pacific Ocean covers more than a third of the surface of the earth. It is almost as large as all the other bodies of water put together. The whole land surface of the globe is only about five-sevenths as extensive as the Pacific. No mountain in the world is anywhere near as high as the Pacific is deep.

One would have to ascend 12 miles from the bottom of the Pacific to get as high as the top of Mt. Everest.

The Hawaiian Islands are scattered in the form of a half moon, 2,500 miles from tip to tip. The chief of them is 2,350 miles from San Francisco, 3,400 from Yokohama, Japan. They are of volcanic origin and their "Mauna Kea" is the highest mountain in the Pacific. Their total territory is somewhat larger than the State of Connecticut. The nine islands contain 420,000 people, 35 per cent of whom are of Japanese origin.

The islands were discovered only 163 years ago. An appeal by their government that they be received into the United States was accepted by Congress in 1898.

Pearl Harbor, on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu, is said to be one of the best in the world, and has become one of the United States' most vital naval bases.

Mountain Diving?

America's little Midway Islands, forming the northern tip of the Hawaiian, are almost on the halfway line between San Francisco and lower Japan. They are very small, very low, and invisible from a few miles away. The largest, appropriately named Sand Island, is about two miles long by one wide, and at its highest point rises 43 feet above the surface of the ocean. These uninhabited islets are among America's loneliest ramparts. However, the Marines there might go mountain diving, because nearby is an imposing mountain peak only 82 fathoms below the surface of the ocean.

The 180th meridian, which is supposed to separate the east from the west, intersects the Pacific almost in the middle. As a boat crosses that line, it turns the calendar back or ahead a whole day. Sometimes the passengers have two

New Years in a row, sometimes none at all. Most of the Pacific's numberless small islands, that are situated east of the halfway line, belong to the United States and Great Britain; most of those on the other side to Japan. The few places America holds on the Asiatic side are surrounded by Japanese outposts. Even the Philippines are only 100 miles from a strong Japanese naval base.

Japan has expanded almost without interruption during the last 70 years. In 1870 she reoccupied the Bonin Islands in the southeast; in 1876 she forced her trade on Korea exactly as Commodore Perry had forced American trade on Japan; Japan fought China in 1894 and took Formosa, the Pescadore Islands, and South Manchuria. The same year the Japanese began to pour into the Hawaiian Islands. Within two years 24,000 had settled there, and they comprised one-fourth of the population. Thereupon America annexed the Ha-



By a Staff Artist

waiian Islands, as Japan officially protested. It is keeping that protest on file for future use. In 1904 Japan fought Russia and took Port Arthur and Dairen. In 1910 it took all of Germany's Pacific colonies and imposed her hegemony over further parts of China. In 1931 it seized Manchuria; in 1937 invaded China; in 1940 obtained a footing in French Indo-China.

The United States westernmost naval base, Manila, is 10,000 miles from its easternmost large base, San Juan in Puerto Rico. That is almost halfway round the globe.

It is estimated that at present the American Navy roughly compares to the Japanese Navy as 10 to 7. The United States, according to information provided by the Navy Department, has 17 battleships to Japan's 10; 7 aircraft carriers to Japan's 8; 37 cruisers to 46; 171 destroyers to 125; 113 submarines to 71—in all, 323 warships to 260. The American ships are heavier armed,

heavier armored, and slower than the Japanese.

One authority, W. D. Puleston, thinks the odds in favor of America in an all-out fight between the fleets would be 100 to 49.

America is rapidly improving its Pacific naval and air bases. Authorities believe Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, has been made as nearly impregnable as any naval fortification in the world, in spite of a shortage of food supplies in Hawaii and the presence there of 150,000 Japanese.

Very extensive work has been undertaken on the island of Guam, America's furthest Pacific outpost east of the Philippines. In the South Pacific, also, the idyllic little Samoan Islands are the scene of intense activity. There underground armories, hangars, and supply rooms are being made, harbors improved, and air fields prepared.

The noise of ceaseless work on America's new defenses in Iceland and the Eastern Caribbean finds an echo more than 10,000 miles away in America's farthest Pacific outposts.

Alaska in Defense

The sparsely inhabited United States territory of Alaska, purchased from Russia 74 years ago, has become one of the chief centers of American defense activity.

Alaska's long chain of Aleutian Islands stretch over the northern Pacific far into Asia. They reach to within 1,500 miles of Japan, and within 250 miles of important Russian outposts.

Two very large airports have just been created at Fairbanks and Anchorage, equipped to serve the mightiest bombing planes in the world. They are closely connected with the McCloud in Tacoma, Washington, and together these are said to constitute one of the most formidable air fortresses ever built.

The fleet also has constructed very strong maritime forts at intervals, about 750 miles apart, along the whole Aleutian chain. They begin at Sitka, some 300 miles from Seattle, and end at Kiska, on the tip of the island archipelago, 2,800 miles out in the Pacific. Alaska, with these fortifications, has made America's northern route into the Pacific one of the best protected of all ocean portals.



By a Staff Artist

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

132

The Pacific Coast Looks West

By Rodney L. Brink

Patience is the word for the Pacific Coast's attitude toward Japan.

Looking westward across the broadest of oceans, and beyond a hedge of diplomatic "crises" thick as pickets on a fence, the average resident of the Pacific Coast feels somehow a little sorry for the Japanese citizenry and hopes that the military strutters of Nippon do not overstep that finally well-defined line which would compel concerted and drastic action on the part of the democracies around the Pacific's rim.

The well-defined line is, as certain Japanese orators have indicated, somewhat in the form of a circle. But it is not, contrary to their views, a circle of offense. It is a circle to resist further aggression, aggression designed to place Eastern Asia and the Western Pacific under Japanese military, naval, and, of course, rigid economic control.

A move by the Japanese Army on Russian soil toward Vladivostok or a move by the Japanese Navy toward the Netherlands East Indies or Australia—or almost anywhere not now actually in Japanese hands—would undoubtedly pull the last props from under the Pacific peace structure which Japan's military clique long since rendered critically flimsy.

The people of the Pacific Coast generally, and the business community most especially, hope that the military strutters of the Islands of the Rising Sun do not cross that line.

And why do they hold this hope? The greatest sympathy here as elsewhere in the United States is with China, the pitiable yet heroic victim of Japan's aggression. But it is also generally accepted that Japan is over-populated, that she needs outlets for her energies, tasks for her people, raw materials to supply her new industrialism. The complaint on this rim of the Pacific is not with her ambitions but with the methods used to attain ends that could and should

have been attained by peaceful means.

Rank-and-file opinion on the Pacific Coast of the United States definitely wants to see Japanese territorial expansion stop—or be stopped. A military-dominated empire on Asia's shores is simply not to be tolerated in the Western view of the future, a view which envisions the peaceful "era of the Pacific" foretold by Theodore Roosevelt as long ago as the time of the opening of the Panama Canal.

That "era of the Pacific" is a well-rounded ideal which includes peace in the Pacific, freedom of trade, freedom of the seas, neighborly intercourse among all the Nations, constructive development along all Pacific shores, better standards of living for all peoples, improved cultures through amicable interchange.

Pacific Coast residents are very much aware that this Nation might have been in Europe's war via the back door of the Pacific long ago but for the fact that our State Department and President were superlatively patient with Japan. Many wars have been fought, throughout history, over lesser causes than some of the "incidents" imposed upon the United States by Japan's Hitlerized militarists. The bombing of the gunboat Panay is, only one example.

There are individuals and groups on the West Coast who are much less patient with Japan than our State Department has been. Some go so far as to say there never can be a peaceful era in the Pacific until Japan's military swashbucklers have been taught a lesson.

A leavening element in the international situation as it is viewed from the United States shore of the Pacific is the Nisei, or American-born Japanese. He—and she—are friendly neighbors, schoolmates, workmates, yes, and messmates, for many of the young men are in our selected Army. They are brisk, alert, pleasant. Good citizens. Good Americans. There has been no reason to doubt their complete loyalty to this, their

native land. And yet, because of easily-recognizable racial characteristics, they are called "Japanese." Sons and daughters of German or Italian parents merge with the throng and are not thus singled out.

But these things, since Japanese emigration was blocked by law many years ago, are not the stuff from which wars are made. At least they are not from our point of view.

Europe, eastwardly, is roughly as far away from the Pacific Coast as Asia to the west. Yet in spite of all the "big talk" that has come across the Pacific recently, it is safe to say that the people of the Pacific Coast feel more deeply involved in a military venture against Hitler than they do with his Asiatic Axis partner, Japan.

The two-ocean Navy for the United States is regarded by Pacific Coast residents as only reasonable insurance against events which might be tragically embarrassing, to say the least.

Pacific Coast residents do not fear invasion. They hardly think of it as a possibility. In general, they are not eager for war with Japan. They are still patient, and hopeful.

Japanese and Chinese live in close proximity in the cities of the West Coast, and there is little evidence of conflict among them.

Chambers of Commerce, foreign trade groups, businessmen generally, have accepted philosophically the loss of valuable trade with Japan, due to the Executive fund-freezing order which completely stopped all commerce direct with Japan. A dribble is going through now, both ways, via Shanghai.

The need of national firmness in this time of great international pressures is understood and appreciated.

If this acute indication of United States disapproval of Japan's large-scale claim-jumping is not sufficient, the Pacific Coast will expect—and desire—more drastic measures.

Mobilization of All Women Step Nearer in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A further step toward full compulsory mobilization of women in the national war effort was taken by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin in a week-end speech at Swansea in which he announced the Government's intention to apply a restriction of engagement order to all women between the ages of 20 and 30.

Under this order it is impossible for women of those ages to secure any kind of employment except through the Labor Exchange, where full care will be taken that no job is provided which is not in the national interest. Through-out Mr. Bevin's speech there ran a new note of determination on the part of the Government not to stand nonsense or malingering by either men or women workers.

Addressing the men, Mr. Bevin said: "If you decide you are to be transferred to more effective work, you must go. We cannot stop to argue or we lose production we ought to be sending to Russia or to some other place."

Mr. Bevin declared he believed that women as well as men wanted to be told what they must do and where to go.

Different Problem

The Minister of Labor's new ruling affects thousands of mothers with young children. Of all the evacuation problems in England, that of children under five years of age has been the most difficult to deal with. Thousands of mothers have refused to evacuate young children without going themselves and have been reluctant to leave homes in big cities, and accept work in safety areas, because they had nobody to look after the children. This has been doubly disadvantageous: It has kept 40,000 young children in London and nearly 500,000 in other dangerous

localities, as well as cutting off their mothers from participation in the war effort.

This problem now is being approached in new ways. The Nursery School Association of Great Britain and the National Society of Day Nurseries, under the chairmanship of Lord Horder, recently held a protest meeting against the slow pace of the Government in setting up day and residential nurseries.

For it is held widely that the key to a successful mobilization of a great proportion of women under 30 lies in the ability of the Nation to provide an acceptable means of looking after young children whose mothers are at work. So far, it is said that little progress has been made along these lines.

Built Near Homes

Day Nurseries are of value chiefly in industrial areas. They are built near the homes of women workers. Those that look after children between the ages of two and six are under the supervision of a warden, who is not necessarily a trained teacher. But if they cater to children of all ages, their heads are registered nurses assisted by a warden. Training for posts in day nurseries is given by the National Society of Day Nurseries to girls from 16 to 18. It is said that only 163 of these nurseries have been set up since the beginning of the war, with accommodations for about 6,000 children.

But the day nurseries do not meet the need of evacuated children. These call for residential nurseries, where children can live day and night. Some 216 residential nurseries have been opened in Britain, and the Ministry of Health is said to be favorably considering the question of establishing a great many more. They generally are in big country houses with spacious gardens.

Championship Form in Cornhusking



Wide World

Floyd Wise of Illinois in Action

This farmer from Prairie Center, the local favorite, sloshed through the mud at the Shafer farm near Tonia, Ill., to capture the national cornhusking title. He kept a steady stream of husked ears pounding against the bangboard of his big farm wagon until he piled up a total of 45,371 bushels. Here he is during the 80-minute grind, with an assistant leveling the cars on top of the wagon. The runner-up was Leland Klein of Woodford County, who husked 45,211 bushels.

U. S. Puts Weight Behind Postwar Planning

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The United States Government was seen today to be throwing its full weight behind the preparation of concrete measures for reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated countries immediately upon the cessation of hostilities by means of a program to be carried forward jointly with the International Labor Organization and its member nations.

This American objective was underlined at the I. L. O. conference here late yesterday when the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, placed the American Government squarely behind a resolution submitted by the full United States delegation, summoning I. L. O. member states to join in planning for postwar reconstruction and calling for immediate establishment of a special I. L. O. committee to be ready with specific measures for rebuilding industry and trade and handling unemployment in war-torn nations.

Further amplification of the American position, with perhaps a hint regarding the Washington Address, was given by the American delegation's view on the role of the I. L. O. in the still larger task of postwar international reorganization, was expected tomorrow, when President Roosevelt will address the assembled delegates at a final session at the White House.

Feeding and Reconstruction
The American resolution called for feeding of peoples in need, reconstruction of devastated areas, supply of raw materials and capital to needy nations, restoration of industrial and trade activity, resettlement of workers in maintenance of employment and general lifting of labor standards.

Stressing the authority behind the American resolution yesterday, Miss Perkins told the delegates that it expressed the views of both "the Government and the President of the United States." The conference, which numbered among its delegates Cabinet officials from Britain, Canada, the Belgian, Norwegian, Polish, Netherlands and Czech Governments-in-exile, immediately adopted the resolution by unanimous vote.

Indicating the whole-heartedness with which member nations agreed to the newly outlined I. L. O. objective was the disclosure that delegates from several countries, notably Canada and Mexico, had withdrawn resolutions of their own partly paralleling the American document, so that the Organization's full resolve might be centered on the American program for postwar action.

"Typically American"
Miss Perkins, quitting her neutral role as conference President,

termed the resolution "typically American" and stressed that it laid down a task in which Americans of every opinion, pacifists as well as interventionists, "those agreed with the President and those whose views are otherwise," could join.

"The American people," she said, "are at heart very humanitarian people. They are sensitive to the suffering going on all over the world. This resolution will release the feelings and energies of the American people in a constructive way to help the entire world."

Meanwhile, the conference strove today to work through a final grist of resolutions and a full volume of messages of congratulation and thanks by conference officials and delegates at the closing session. The delegates will entrain for Washington at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and be received at the White House at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Resolution Passed
As the closing minutes of a momentous parley ticked away, these final-hour events became I. L. O. history:

1. A resolution submitted by delegates, workers or government, of all the European nations in exile and authorizing the preparation of plans for postwar improvement of economic and social conditions in the world's merchant marines, was passed. This empowered the International Labor Office to consult with pertinent organizations and institutions in the preparation of measures for regulation of hours, wages and social insurance as well as ship construction and freight rates.

2. General opinion among delegates held that the declaration of intention "to form an Eastern European economic bloc, announced at this conference by government and worker delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, had laid the groundwork for a postwar Federal union of Eastern Europe if the countries concerned could be persuaded to lay aside sufficient amounts of their native sovereignty and nationalism. If other nations of Eastern Europe, notably Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, could be persuaded to join in it, it was held, this federation would have sufficient manpower and weight to offset Germany and would thus do away with the supposed necessity of cutting Germany into small pieces or otherwise rendering the Reich harmless.

3. In one of the few manifestations of conference disagreement, delegates from New Zealand and Mexico united in criticizing the resolution offered by the Committee on Collaboration, which affirmed the ideal of collective

bargaining and called for collaboration of workers and employers in prosecution of the home-front battle of production, but laid down no specific blueprints as to how to effect collaboration.

Resolution Criticized
Frank Langstone, New Zealand Minister of Lands, called the resolution inadequate in that it failed to recommend more direct Government participation, while Garcia Tellez, Mexican Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, criticized it for failing to provide a more concrete future program.

It appeared that some delegates from nations such as these, both of which have Socialist governments at home, were impatient that the conference hesitated to entrust to government the tasks of forcing and enforcing worker-employer collaboration and collective bargaining. Making reply to Mr. Langstone, Miss Perkins expressed the British and American view with the declaration that "some of us feel we need a little more experience, and a little more voluntary exercise in collective bargaining, before we follow the New Zealand experiment."

The resolution was adopted 42 to 7, after which the Mexican delegate declared he had not intended to be extreme in his criticism and appreciated the positive intentions of the Collaboration Committee.

Delegates were guests at a reception given last night by the Chinese delegation at the Ambassador Hotel, at which Dr. Tsuchi-Chi, Chinese Consul General in New York, said China was "willing to carry the far Eastern burden of the fight against international aggression as long as possible."

Walsh Calls Ship Arming Blow to Navy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (P).—Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee protested today that to arm American merchant ships now would "weaken our Navy" at a time when he believed the Nation was almost certain to be involved in war—if indeed it was not already in.

Senator Walsh came out flat-footed against the pending legislation for Neutrality Act revision. He opposed both the arming of cargo vessels as approved by the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's amendment to permit those ships to enter the war zones. "The truth is," Senator Walsh asserted in a prepared address, "that we have neither sufficient guns nor requisite gun crews to give our merchant ships effective defense in event of attack except by transferring from our Navy to our merchant ships, guns, ammunition and trained gunners which the Navy can ill spare."

"We weaken our Navy at this most critical time without any offsetting gain. Putting a gun and a gun crew on a merchant ship is at best a feeble protection. The only effective defense, as events have amply demonstrated, is the conveying of merchant ships by a strong naval support."

The Massachusetts Senator, who often has criticized the Administration's foreign policy moves, declared that repeal of the major prohibitions of the Neutrality Act would be tantamount to "concurrence in a shooting war which the President on his own authority has proclaimed."

Senator Walsh and Senator Burton W. Wheeler (D) of Montana were given free rein for lengthy anti-revision speeches today—the ninth day of Senate debate. Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas said there was no doubt that the bill would pass as amended by the Foreign Relations Committee. House leaders were said to believe their chamber would accept the Senate's changes by a margin of 70 votes.

Editor Calls on U. S. To Wage War Quickly On an 'All Out' Basis

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (CP).—The United States has to come into the war, come in quickly, and come in "all out," Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier Journal, said Nov. 3 in an address before the Canadian Club.

"If the people of the United States face the facts of life, and assume their responsibilities, I believe another great opportunity is afforded to correct the sins of the past in which the United States, Great Britain and France have all shared," Mr. Agar said.

"We then can have another chance, a second chance to build a world which will deserve the respect of the human race. If we lose that second chance, we certainly have lost our Western civilization."

Shipyard Welders to Return But Aircraft Men Stay Out

A committee representing welders on strike from west coast shipyards agreed today to ask the strikers to return to work immediately. A walkout of other welders whose strike was spreading through the California aircraft industry was not affected by the planned action.

Announcement on the decision of the Shipyard Welders Committee—representing the United Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America (independent)—was made by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management.

The number involved in this strike, started three weeks ago, was variously estimated by the Union at 20,000 and by the OPM Labor Division at 5,000. Ten thousand other workers had been made idle by the strike.

The Navy announced, meanwhile, that a union jurisdictional dispute had forced a shutdown of work on gates at a \$3,000,000 graving dock at its San Diego destroyer base.

In the shipyard welders dispute, Mr. Hillman said that after all-night negotiations Karl V. Morris, Union President, had been designated to call off the strike by long distance telephone.

As soon as the men returned to work, the OPM labor chief added, his office would call a conference of the welders, OPM labor officials and representatives of other labor organizations interested in the dispute, with the view to a permanent settlement.

The independent is demanding a charter from the American Federation of Labor recognizing it as a separate union. Independent members contend that they have to pay dues to several A. F. of L. unions in order to work.

Washington—The five members of President Roosevelt's Fact-Finding Board came to Washington from Chicago today to submit to the Chief Executive their recommendations for settling a threatened strike of railroad employees.

Chairman Wayne L. Morse, said the members hoped to make their report today, but were awaiting word when the President could receive them.

The Board was appointed under procedure outlined in the Railway Labor Act after the National (Railway) Mediation Board had failed to settle the controversy. The five big operating brotherhoods and 14 non-operating unions, speaking for 1,200,000 employees, have threatened to strike unless the roads meet their demands for increased wages. The Board recently held extensive hearings on the issues in Chicago.

Washington—The National Defense Mediation Board was called into executive session today to formulate its decision on the troublesome issue of a union shop for steel companies' captive soft coal mines. Chairman William H. Davis said the Board's recommendations for settling the dispute would be prepared before the week end.

The Mediation Board yesterday finished hearing testimony on the captive mine disagreement and Mr. Davis said neither the United Mine Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations nor the operators had changed their attitudes on the question.

Bay City, Mich.—Workers at the Defoe Boat & Motorworks here whose six-day-old strike has tied up work on \$21,000,000 worth of defense contracts, voted in favor of a 10-day truce requested by Sidney Hillman, co-Director of the Office of Production Management.

Part of the 1,100 workers affected by the strike voted to return to work today and the remainder are to report tomorrow. Under terms of the truce, negotiations are to be resumed at Washington tomorrow with the co-operation of John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor.

Workers involved in the strike are members of the Industrial Union of Shipbuilders and Marine Workers of America (C. I. O.). In calling the strike the Union demanded maintenance of membership clauses and re-classifications of certain work assignments.

New York—Henry Mayer, counsel for the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers (independent), announced that a conference had been arranged for Nov. 7 at which an effort would be made to explore the Union's differences with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Union has voted a strike which would affect communications in 42 States unless their dispute is certified to the National Defense Mediation Board by Nov. 14.

The Union seeks a 4 per cent wage increase and other concessions. The company contends the Union refused to resume negotiations for a new contract unless the management would agree in advance to immediate wage increases, "regardless of conditions in various areas."

Call UNITED for CLEVELAND CHICAGO and "EVERYWHERE WEST"
Only United offers sleeper and daylight flights to every principal Pacific Coast city. (Connecting airline to New York.) Reservations: travel agents, hotels, or UNITED Air Lines
18 Providence St., Boston
80 East 42nd St., New York

Australia Planning Retention Of Price Fixing After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australian parliamentary committee on wartime prices has recommended that price-fixing machinery now in force should be retained for some time after the war. The committee's view is that the machinery can be used to prevent rapid drops in prices which, it says, could be as dangerous as sudden increases now.

Heavier penalties for firms convicted of war profiteering are recommended. Evidence given before the committee proposed that some of the fines imposed by magistrates are not sufficient to deter offenders. Deliberate breaches, the committee urges, should be punished by maximum penalties.

The committee takes a stand new in Australia in recommending that information relating to business of traders, which has been furnished to the Commissioner of Taxation, should be made available to the Prices Commissioner and vice versa.

This recommendation has already roused criticism on the ground that information supplied to the taxation authority must be regarded as confidential. This has been the practice in the past, on the basis that one firm's private business should not be made available to a competitor.

Manpower: Issue in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—The issue of manpower "must be faced realistically," R. B. Hanson, leader of the Conservative opposition, told the House of Commons.

"Has not the time arrived," he asked, "when the Government of Canada, in the light of present-day conditions, in the light of what is contemplated for the future, should review the whole situation in relation to manpower? I urge the Government to do so, and at once."

"Henceforth we must be guided by the strategy of offense," said Mr. Hanson. "Wars are not won by defense, but by attack, he asserted. He expressed a conviction that the millions of men and women mo-

bilized in Britain would repel invasion and that the battle of Britain would be won. But bombing of Germany, for all its telling effect, could not alone lead to the defeat of Germany, he continued. Some day and somehow Europe must be invaded.

"There is, I believe," he said, "full recognition in Britain of the fact that the war cannot be brought to a decisive conclusion without the invasion of enemy territory."

Mr. Hanson quoted from a speech of the Minister of Agriculture in which he said: "Canada can muster a million men for the armed forces and still attain the necessary production in farm and factory."

"If that is true—and I believe it is, based on his statement," said Mr. Hanson, "is not this moment the time to muster these men?"

Mr. Hanson, who recently returned from a visit to Britain, paid tribute to the "principles of no surrender which animates each and every man we talked to, whether he was the highest in Whitehall or humble dweller in the East End of London, in Poplar or Stepney."

The last words Prime Minister Winston Churchill said to him when he was leaving to return to Canada were: "Better to die than be conquered, and we do not intend to be conquered."

The Conservative leader expressed the conviction that the war could be won only through the continued and expanded efforts of Great Britain, the British Commonwealth and the "great Republic of the south." "Nothing less will suffice," he said.

Nazis Replace Sunken Ship

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 5 (P).—Germany has given full satisfaction including a ship of about equal tonnage, and presented apologies to Portugal for the sinking of the Portuguese freighter Corte Real while it was en route to the United States.

The German ship has been lying idle at anchor at Port Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, since the war began.

The 2,044-ton Corte Real was torpedoed off Portugal by a German submarine Oct. 12 while carrying tungsten ore, cork, canned fish, and Swiss matches for the United States.

The crew of 36 and the six passengers were ordered from the ship by the German submarine captain before he sank the vessel, survivors reported when they reached Portugal safely the next day.

The submarine towed the boats about 20 miles toward the Portuguese coast and the survivors rowed throughout the night until they were picked up by a Portuguese fishing trawler.

Two women and two children were taken on board the submarine while the ship was being torpedoed, survivors said. The women were fearful of the small boats and the submarine carried the four until the captain cut the tow line, saluted the passengers, and crew, and submerged.

Peace of mind!
In troublous times like these whatever you do to better your security adds to your peace of mind. Check the expiration dates of your insurance policies today—then call your Hartford Agent and tell him to renew them in "the Hartford" when they expire. You will add to your peace of mind by protecting yourself in a company which has met every obligation to its policyholders since 1810.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

NEW COLOR
FOR YOUR CURTAINS, APPAREL AND OTHER FABRICS
WITH **PRO-DURA** ONLY 10¢
ORIGINAL TINT AND DYE TABLET
BLUE, GOLD, SALMON PINK, NILE GREEN, ECNU, CREAM, ETC.
3116 RAVENSWOOD AVE., DEPT. J, CHICAGO

ASSETS \$5,000,000
MUCH HIGHER TWICE A YEAR DIVIDENDS
Savings mailed to us by the 10th earn dividends from the 1st (any month)
* Local ownership, conservative management—where every test of a sound investment is met
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
9501 Santa Monica Boulevard
Beverly Hills, Calif.
R. L. DUNHAM, Sec.-Mgr.

MARKILO MARKERS
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and markers. 2 colors. Gold. Frames for Art Panels. Sample and circular on request.
MARKILO COMPANY
3633 S. St. Suite 400
Chicago, Ill.

Both High-Priced Car Owners and Lowest-Priced Car Owners are Switching To Pontiac this year

Pistons provide an excellent example of the 1942 Pontiac's quality. These light alloy iron pistons are exactly the same type as used in past years in over two million cars. Bearings, connecting rods and other vital parts also remain unchanged.

THE FINE CAR WITH THE LOW PRICE—GENERAL MOTORS' MASTERPIECE

Proud To Be Doing Our Part
Pontiac is doing its part for National Defense by building a new type of rapid-fire cannon for the United States Navy. Two plants, covering 426,123 square feet of floor space, have been devoted to the manufacture of these cannons. Thousands of craftsmen have been trained for the highly technical machines. This means building fewer cars—but Pontiac places defense work ahead of everything else.

SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Soviets' Surplus Crops Await Any Emergency

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an expert on Russian Affairs

Predictions from the Chicago wheat pit that loss of rich grain areas will soon force Russia, the world's biggest grain producer, to import grain, presumably from America under the lend-lease aid, do not appear confirmed by figures.

Ever since the bumper crops of 1935, Premier Vyacheslav Molotov and other Soviet leaders have made no secret of the fact that vast grain surpluses were being accumulated far in the country's interior to meet any emergency.

While crops have risen fairly steadily through the past decade, export figures have declined from their peak figure of 87,000,000 bushels in 1931, a year when the crop was one of the poorest in history and famine occurred in some sections, but foreign exchange was urgently needed for the purchase of foreign machinery.

The difference between increasing crops and declining exports has not been absorbed by greater home consumption. On the contrary the Soviet Government, through consumer education and advertising has conducted a fairly successful campaign to diversify tastes and wean its citizens away from their former complete dependence on a grain staple.

Growth of Potato Acreage

The potato, until lately unpopular in parts of Southern Russia, where it was still called the "devil's apple," in memory of Peter the Great's effort to force this importation from the west down the throats of a stubborn conservative nation, has gained acreage notably at the expense of rye. A wide range of vegetables has also been added to the general diet.

The resultant saving in grain, especially wheat, has gone to swell the reserves, which though no figures have been issued, were said to amount to three-years' supply in 1938.

The 1938 wheat crop amounted to 1,500,000,000 bushels. The rye crop for the same year was 787,000,000 bushels, the barley crop over 1,000,000,000 bushels. The export figures for the same year were 49,400,000 bushels.

The 1939 crop figures were approximately 10 per cent higher than those for 1938, but exports dropped to the all-time low of four and one-half million bushels, in direct response to the European war situation.

Record Crop of Grain

The Soviet 1940 grain crop was a record high. According to Nikolai Voznesensky, Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, the 1940 over-all figure for grain production was 4,873,000,000 bushels.

Soviet ability to grow enough grain for home consumption would only be seriously curtailed if the Germans succeeded in overrunning the Caucasus and the Volga basin. But even then, there remains Asiatic Russia, which is now annually producing a billion bushels of grain. And there is no shortage of new land that could be placed under cultivation.

The remaining acreage, eked out by the vast surpluses that were presumably stored a long way from the probable march of invasion would be sufficient to feed the Army and a reduced population for a long time to come.

This Year Some of the Spice To Be Out of Holiday Feasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Some of the spice will be taken out of the Thanksgiving and Christmas

dinner in the United States this year. This, says the Department of Commerce, is literally true. Seeds and seasonings, normally imported from abroad, will be relatively scarce on account of the war. Prices have risen sharply.

Dalmatian sage will be available for turkey dressing at a higher price, supplies of caraway, celery, mustard, poppy, and other seeds, as well as thyme and marjoram and sage of European origin have been curtailed sharply.

Spice prices began to rise at the outbreak of the war and have skyrocketed since. Dalmatian sage, advanced from a prewar price of 6.25 cents a pound, sold New York, to \$1.30, and has not been quoted since early this year. Small quantities of Spanish and Greek sage have reached American markets, with Greek sage being quoted at \$1.20 a pound.

Stocks of Dutch caraway seed, important to pumpnickel bread and candies, are disappearing as imports are negligible. Small quantities of caraway seeds from Syria and Morocco have not been sufficient to offset the loss of the Netherlands type, and have advanced in price from less than 10 cents to more than \$1 a pound.

Average annual importation of celery seed has been 1,300,000 pounds, a figure slightly exceeded in 1939 and 1940. However, imports of celery seeds for the first seven months of 1941 were less than half those of the same time a year ago. Prices of celery seed from France have risen sixfold, and Indian seeds are 3½ times their usual level.

Packers and distributors still have some stocks from which the retail market can be supplied. Extraordinary increases in prices cited have not been passed on to the retail product in the same degree that wholesale or spot prices have gone up.

Imports of tropical spices present a much brighter picture, with cinnamon, cassia, nutmegs, mace, ginger, pimento, cloves, black and white pepper in larger quantities than a year ago. Prices of most tropical spices have risen, but the gains have been moderate.

Antiques: Where English China Was Made

Much of early English ware was produced in Staffordshire along Trent River.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A reader of this column has asked for the location of the English factory that produced the great quantity of china called Staffordshire. Another has showed more familiarity with the subject by asking if it is correct to give the name Staffordshire to English ware as a whole, since much of it was made outside that region.

As preface to the replies, Staffordshire is the name of a county in central England through which flows the Trent River. Along the valley of this stream scores of potteries were located, so it was producing the greater part of England's output by the 1750's. There were potteries in many other parts of England then, some of which rivaled those of Staffordshire in quality of product. But in quantity, the many congregated in six or more towns along eight miles of the Trent Valley dominated the industry in that country.

So the answer to the first question is: In Staffordshire were many makers of coarse and fine wares, and whatever came from there may properly be given the general term of Staffordshire ware. That would satisfy nearly all buyers nowadays, but some experts would want to know which one of these potteries produced a certain thing, or set.

Perhaps the reply to the second query may be found in what has just been said, but to make it plain I will add that it is not strictly correct to use the term Staffordshire to wares made elsewhere. So much of equal quality and appearance was manufactured in other parts of England that in the absence of special characteristics, it cannot be said where much of it originated. Lacking such identification, the chances are that it came from some one of the numerous plants in the Trent Valley, and that "Staffordshire" would be right. There is something to be said for using the expression, "Early English China" instead. No one could take exception to that, if the articles were made before 1850.

To mention an American situation that is similar, it would seem well to apply the term "Early American pressed" glass to all examples of that technique. Only a very small part of that called "Sandwich" was manufactured in Sandwich, Mass., where the method was started. Neither this plant nor any other marked its general output, while a dozen or more concerns competing in the business appropriated freely one another's patterns. This makes it usually impossible to identify the source in these late years.

To assist in giving some idea of the distribution of well-known English potteries, the map here shows where the most important ones were located in the latter 1700's, and where some still are. Those inside the upper rectangle are in Staffordshire and the black dots follow the course of the River Trent. Lower rectangle indicates London vicinity.

Each town indicated may have had numerous active and recorded potteries between 1750 and 1820, and still more establishments which gained no distinction, as they turned out wares of quality to suit general demands and tastes. Unmarked and acceptable, and possibly of fairly high quality, leading authorities believe that such anonymous products constitute a major portion of the "Old Staffordshire" collected today.

Some Familiar Names In Staffordshire Area

To connect some of the Staffordshire towns with familiar names, Wedgwood was a native of Burslem, and gained first fame for his pottery there. Other well-known names attached to Burslem are: Meers, Doulton; Alcock & Co.; Enoch and Ralph Wood, whose well-modeled busts and figures take high rank and whose plates with sharp, deep-blue American views fetch large prices. Also in Burslem, and expert makers of "old blue views," were Andrew Stevenson, James and Ralph Clews and Joseph Stubbs.

The towns, Hanley and Shelton, are associated with J. & W. Ridgway, another maker of these views, and a century earlier with John Astbury (1688-1743), a pioneer of talent whose works are treasures. New Hall, Old Hall, E. Mayer & Son; Mason (Ironstone China), Adams & Co., are among other potteries of these two towns. There were many more of whom we may read, but seldom hear, and who may have made unsigned plates and tea sets of commendable merit, many of which are still found.

It was at Stoke that Josiah Spode (1733-1797) started his own pottery about 1770, after his apprenticeship with Thomas Whieldon. Fenton is notable as the place where Thomas Whieldon (1719-1795) made all the finer sorts of ware and took Josiah Wedgwood as junior partner in 1754. Here, too, there have been, and are still, other potteries. At Tunstall was the principal plant of William & Thomas Adams & Sons, William is called "the favorite pupil" of Josiah Wedgwood, the one whose experiments contributed basically to the perfection of blue jasper body. At his own potteries, Wood and his sons made this ware, basalt, and much that was printed



with scenes in deep blue and bore the makers' mark.

John Rose moved to Coalport, about 1820, the works started seven years before at Nantgarw, Wales, by the famous china painter, William Billingsley, also the Swansea works, where the finest English soft-paste porcelain was made, 1800-1804; and the Jackfield plant, from the adjoining county of Shropshire. These operations hint that Rose may have been a capitalist or a promoter, as he acquired these widely separated plants and brought them to the center of activity.

"Worcester stands apart," states the museum authority, W. B. Honey, due to the development of a new porcelain formula peculiar to England. Founded in 1750, its famous Old Works passed through several hands in its career of a scant century. Distinguished for the rich blues used in its decorations, "Old Worcester" products are known to collectors as of several periods, marked by as many managements before 1847, when it was given up. Revived a few years later, the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company, now existing, was formed in 1862.

Bristol and Plymouth Wares Are Associated

The finest wares of Bristol and Plymouth are associated with the same two names, William Cockworthy of Plymouth is the outstanding one, for he discovered, after 20 years of experiment, that hard-paste porcelain could be made from English materials—the fine white clay of Cornwall, and Chinese stone, locally known as grogan stone. With these new ingredients, whose use he patented, he started manufacture at Plymouth in 1768. He moved the business to Bristol, some two years later. In 1774, he sold the business to Richard Champion. In 1778, the works were closed—a total life of eight years.

Further connections of places with producers or productions must be briefer. In Cobridge was Andrew Stevenson's pottery, where he was succeeded by J. & R. Clews. New Castle and Sunderland are classed together as sources of marbled figure subjects and inscriptions. The ware called Leeds is cream light in weight and fragile. Sadler & Green in Liverpool discovered transfer printing in 1752, and applied it to their finely glazed creamy ware—and to that of other potters who sent theirs to them.

Bow and Chelsea factories, close to London, were started in the 1730's. One was bought in 1763 and the other in 1776 by William Duesbury and combined with his Derby plant, about 30 miles from Trent Valley, in the next county. This was after Bow and Chelsea wares had become famous for excellent modeling and for the coloring of their figures and groups; also for their copies of Sevres decorations on grounds of claret, crimson, turquoise, light green, and cobalt-blue. Another instance of the tendency of the industry to congregate where skilled workers were most numerous.

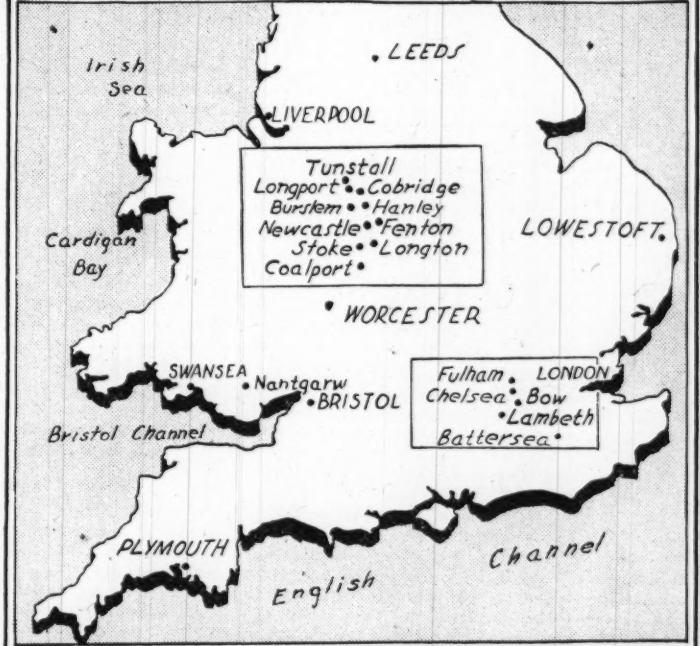
At Lowestoft, a small factory was started in 1757 and operated about 40 years, decorating its wares in the Oriental manner. Through a blunder of an English ceramics authority in 1860, the name of this town came to be applied to imported Chinese porcelain, but nothing of the sort ever was made in Lowestoft. Still, the false name has stuck, and still is used.

This outline sketch of early English potteries has served its purpose if it has given some idea of the wide distribution of that industry. Names have been associated with the several localities, but no attempt has been made to include all who may have been active or prominent in any community. Places and districts form the main topic. Mention of persons should help to make places remembered.

New York Exhibition

By Helen Johnson Keyes

New York's fourteenth annual Antiques Show, held Oct. 20-24 at the Hotel Commodore, turned on the visiting throngs a countenance distinctly dated 1941. The art of display was brought to a higher level than ever before, more space



Worcester Art Museum, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Art-Anderson Galleries, By a Staff Photographer

English China and Where It Was Made

Upper: 1. Wedgwood jasperware vase. 2. Deep blue "States" bowl by J. and R. Clews, Staffordshire. 3. Richly decorated Chelsea porcelain vase. 4. Jug in form of a man, glazed in colors. 5. Slipware plate by Thomas Toft about 1775, Staffordshire. 6. Two-handled Delftware pot, with blue designs in Chinese manner; Bristol, early 1700's. Lower: On the map are indicated principal places where notable potteries of the past were located. Upper rectangle includes the Staffordshire group; lower rectangle, those now within London area.

being permitted to individual exhibitors by better floor plans.

There were displayed sumptuous furnishings and accessories from aristocratic British homes, now glad to send their heirlooms to safer shores and to sell them for the benefit of the cause that unites the democracies. In the center of this gallery stood a magnificent four-pedestal table in the Sheraton style, laid with elegant English porcelain and silver, "as it for the Prime Minister."

Another Democracy, China, whose "antiques" reach back into dim centuries preceding the Christian era, showed burial jades 2,000 years old, carved in the form of lotus, then considered symbolical of immortality.

Mechanical ingenuity was alert in the 1700's and devised fascinating toys for royal children, such as a caterpillar made of rubies and pearls that inched its way across a table. Various musical automatons concealed in cane heads, boxes and watches were contributed to the Exposition by the Louvre, which has a famous Collection.

Large Clock Built For Emperor of China

Most spectacular of all the mechanisms shown was a large clock, built by James Cox, famous English clockmaker of the 1700's for the Emperor of China, in the days when the British East India Company was kowtowing to that potentate. It contains an automatic waterfall, and a swift-flowing river on which boats, ducks and swans disport themselves to music whenever the jacks strike the hours.

Early American exhibits of china, lustre, patterned glass, silver—especially collectors' spoons—textiles and furniture were of a high order. Mechanical banks, paperweights, dolls, toys and those miscellaneous curios with which this annual Show always fascinates us, were present in quantity.

An imperial Russian vase was shown, presented to the Emperor of Austria by Czar Nicholas I, made of porcelain richly gilded and decorated with a very fine painting, still fresh in color. A coconut brought to England in the long-ago by returning crusaders and which in Queen Elizabeth's day was carved with Biblical stories and mounted in silver-gilt. A gourd-shaped standing cup of silver, dated 1598, was used as were the old "salts," to establish the precedence of guests at table.

Great credit is due Laurens W. MacFarland, Director of the Exposition, who encouraged the highest standards of internationalism and showmanship. President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman of New York both sent him messages of appreciation for his promotion in the organization of the Show, of democratic ties.

Exiled Grand Mufti Leaves for Berlin After Week in Italy

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP)—The exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, leader of the anti-British activity among Moslems, has left for Berlin about a week after taking refuge in Italy.

The Grand Mufti—Haj Amin el Hussein—said in an interview with the Italian News Agency: "At the moment that I leave for Berlin I want to thank Il Duce and the Italian Government for the reception given me in Italy. I also thank the Italian press for what it published about me and the cause I represent."

He claimed he was not concerned by British propaganda attacks because "Arabs and Moslems give their trust and sympathy to those most aimed at by British propaganda."

"In any case," he added, "we only answer those hostile manifestations from England with continuation of our efforts in the fight for the cause to which we give all our assistance."

Camouflage Vinery Is Urged for Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—American women are being asked to grow vines and shrubs that may come in handy later for camouflaging warehouses, industrial plants and other strategic buildings.

The plea is being made by Mrs. Thomas H. Richards, of Chicago, Calif., Chairman of the Committee on Gardening of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who is telling clubwomen to plant every foot of space in their yards, or their neighbors' yards, and nearby vacant lots for defense. She also points to the need for growing more vegetables and for cultivating herbs formerly imported.

"Not only will your morale be strengthened by working with growing things but such respects better prepare you for the stern realities that lie ahead," Mrs. Richards advises.

SMART LINENS
For Holiday Gifts or Your Own Home
Everything from fingertip towels to dining table linens, well selected, attractively priced. China, glass and pottery, too.
PERFUMES HANDBAGS
Germaine
418 Franklin St. Reading, Pa.

Russians Base Winter War On Ural and Siberian Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Soviet Union has informed the American Government that it will be able to fight through the coming winter with the military supplies produced in the new and recently established plants in the Ural Mountains and Western Siberia, it has been learned here.

This Russian power to wage bitter, defensive warfare is based upon the day and night construction of industrial plants, power facilities and rail communications hundreds of miles east of the present German armies and described by informed officials here as a mammoth undertaking which proved to be far more successful than would have been thought possible.

This is not taken to mean, however, that there is no call to ship American war material to the Soviet Union, as the latter's guarantee does not run beyond next spring nor does it mean that Soviet industry will be able to manufacture sufficient supplies to support a general counteroffensive against the German army and air force.

On the strength of information brought back to this country by the recent American missions to Moscow, the Soviet Union has succeeded in accomplishing two things both before and during the present Russo-German conflict. These are:

Transfer of Machinery
1. An expansion of the already formidable productive capacity of the plants located in the Ural and Western Siberian regions.
2. The transfer of a vast amount of machinery and skilled workers from the industrial areas taken over by the Germans to new sites far to the east.

It is pointed out that during the past two years—roughly since the beginning of the European war—there have been no detailed reports on industrial construction and expansion with the Soviet Union. At the same time, sufficient information has come to hand to show that Russia has engaged in an unparalleled effort to build up its productive capacity in those areas farthest removed from the threat of German attack.

Part of this information is that approximately 50 per cent of the Soviet Union's hydroelectric and steam-power production is now in the Urals, Siberia or the Caucasus—regions still untouched by the German invasion.

Much of the new industrial capacity created in these regions is known to be adaptable to the production of military supplies since their primary purpose was to guarantee Russian output at a time when the western, southern and northern portions of the country were subject to attack.

Huge Tractor Plants
An example of this are the three huge tractor plants which were constructed with an eye to the production of either tractors or tanks. One of these, in Kharkov, is now in German hands, but the other two are far behind the Russian lines. Each of the three plants is reported to have a productive capacity of 40,000 tractors a year—indicating that they would be able to turn out a very large number of tanks.

Particularly significant is word that the Russians have recently been building a number of factories in the eastern part of European Russia to receive the machinery to be removed in the event that the western portion of the country were invaded. The presence of these factories is explained as the single most important factor in the present ability of the Russians to remove large numbers of machine tools to new sites and to resume production after a minimum of delay.

The Soviet Embassy here has stated that trainloads of vital machinery have moved eastward because of the war.

Teller's
19th Anniversary Sale
Gives You Value
FURS • COATS • DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR • ACCESSORIES
CHILDREN'S WEAR

Del Monte
CRUSHED GOLDEN BANT. CORN 2 No. 2 23
EARLY GARDEN PEAS 2 No. 2 29
CUT GREEN BEANS 2 No. 2 27
GREEN LIMAS No. 2 15
HALVES PEACHES No. 2 39
SLICED PINEAPPLE No. 2 19
EGG NOODLES 10

MURRAY'S
621 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.

SPEAR BROTHERS
The Store of A Hundred Thousand GIFTS
The kind of gifts you'd like to give — are priced here — at 77th and Edgmont
CHESTER, PA.

THOROFARE
FOOD MARKETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Woodlawn Homogenized Milk It's Great!

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Reputedly Chester's Best Department Store for Home Furnishings

3rd and Market Street
CHESTER, PA.

MEN WANTED
... to try Murray's handsome new suits and coats. In luxurious all wool fabrics, and with superb hand-guided tailoring \$19.75

MURRAY'S
621 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pa.

SPEAR BROTHERS
The Store of A Hundred Thousand GIFTS
The kind of gifts you'd like to give — are priced here — at 77th and Edgmont
CHESTER, PA.

SELBY ARCH-PRESERVERS
FOR Comfort-loving feet
If you want flattering, up-to-the-minute styles... plus wonderful comfort... try "Selby Arch-Preservers." Exclusively here.
WEINBERG'S
"For Better Things" — Chester, Pa.

Sun spot by the sea!



● Roll up in the sun on our long Ocean Decks. Breathe bracing salt air. Let Nature and Neptune color your cheeks. Life looks different under a seaside sunbeam! Restricted clientele. Write for our color folder.

Leeds and Lippincott Company

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ON THE BOARDWALK ATLANTIC CITY
Christian Science church in our block

Twin Star Hit!
★ A FIRST COURSE!
★ A MEAL IN ITSELF!
The sleek, dark goodness of Underwood Black Bean Soup makes an immediate appeal either as a First Course at dinner or as a satisfying meal in itself. It's a grand, rich soup, particularly appealing when served with a slice of lemon and one of egg. Try it today!
Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Mass.
P.S. Another distinguished Underwood soup is Pure Merguez, a delectable blend of tomatoes, peas and juiciness vegetables. Delightfully different!

FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

A British Expression of Gratitude



Priceless Shakespeare Folio Given to U. S.

In admiration and gratitude for the work America is doing to help the Allied cause against Hitlerism an early Shakespeare folio has just been presented to the United States by Maj. E. W. B. Gill, Domestic Bursar of Merton College, Oxford, from his private library.

The volume Major Gill offers to the United States is the second Shakespeare folio published in 1632. It is to be presented to the Library of Congress in Washington by British Ambassador Viscount Halifax.

Mrs. Gill in an interview today at her home in Oxford said her husband's family had no connection, historically or otherwise, with the United States. They simply looked toward them and the second folio was, she said, the only thing of value they had. It came into their family's possession just over 100 years ago when Major Gill's ancestor, Thomas Hornblower Gill, the famous hymn writer and author of "We Come Unto Our Father's God," was presented with it by a now unknown admirer. The gift was accepted on behalf of the British Foreign Office by R. K. Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary, who is shown on the left in the above picture receiving the folio from Major and Mrs. Gill.

Finns See Motive Behind Hull Warning

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Finnish press, answering the United States warning to cease fighting Russia, said today that the action was fundamentally inspired by a desire to open the Murmansk-Moscow Railroad to British-American supply shipments for the Red Army. The Finnish Army has captured part of the line.

Newspapers said Finland had no alternative except to fight for its chance to live free and independently in the future.

They said the country was not fighting for the Nazi cause or under Nazi pressure but only for Finland's vital interests. It must secure itself now against the "eternal Russian threat."

The Government has not yet announced an answer to United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's note informing Finland that it risked loss of United States friendship if it persisted in fighting Russia.

"The Finnish conscience is clear," the Helsingfors Sanomat said. "Because we have no reason to fear the truth."

[Twenty-one persons have been arrested in Helsingfors as a result of strong anti-German demonstrations, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a broadcast heard by NBC in New York. The BBC asserted that "angry crowds denounced Germany," with whom Finland

is fighting against Soviet Russia.

Another broadcast by BBC, heard in New York by CBS, said Vaino Tanner, Socialist Minister of Trade, was asked at a stormy meeting of his Party to quit the coalition Finnish Government rather than accept any responsibility for continuance of the war on the side of Germany.]

Nazis Hail Reaction

BERLIN, Nov. 5 (AP)—Authorized sources today expressed "great satisfaction" over what they described as American reaction to German denunciation of the United States note to Finland.

A Foreign Office spokesman rejected as "a criminal act of intervention" State Secretary Cordell Hull's note to Finland, in which Finland was asked to cease hostilities with Soviet Russia.

Authorized sources said statements by "Senator Clark," former President Hoover, Senator Gerald P. Nye, and others were proof that "decent American people don't approve Roosevelt's policy."

They added, however: "We have no illusions. We don't expect Roosevelt to change his policies. Humanitarian appeals have no effect. We know we must meet all attempts at interference in Euro-

pean affairs with iron determination and proper action at a given time."

[Former President Hoover protested against the United States "using pressure upon democratic Finland on behalf of Communist Russia," and asked, "Has America lost all sense of human and moral proportions?"

Senator D. Worth Clark called the note a "travesty" to warn "little Finland to quit gobbling up the big Russian bear whose mouth is dripping with blood."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark said England had threatened to declare war on Finland and the United States had threatened to sever diplomatic relations.]

The Foreign Office expressed extreme satisfaction over German-Turkish relations, discussed in the speech of Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey, Nov. 1. President Inonu expressed the determination to maintain Turkish neutrality and observe treaties with both Berlin and Britain.

They said no amount of counter-pressure by England, such as is being applied by conjuring up a danger to Turkey from Germany's occupation of the Crimea, could influence adversely the relations between Turkey and the Reich.

Hoover Decries U. S. Warning To Finland on Stopping War

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Coincident with opposition by Congressional isolationists in Washington to the Administration's warning to Finland to make peace with Russia or forfeit American friendship, Herbert Hoover today vigorously attacked American intervention in the Finnish-Russian hostilities.

Mr. Hoover's announcement followed statements of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference on Nov. 3 that on Aug. 18 Washington had transmitted to Helsingfors a note to make peace with the Soviet State, to which no reply had been made. Mr. Hull said the Administration believed that the continued association of Finland and Germany would lead to the subjugation of Finland to Germany and might alienate the American policy of friendship toward Finland.

"I protest at the United States using pressure upon democratic Finland on behalf of Communist Russia," Mr. Hoover declared. "The independence of Finland from Russia 20 years ago was largely an American creation. The name of Woodrow Wilson is on a score of Finnish landmarks. We set Finland on her feet. The Finns were the only people in Europe who repaid the money we loaned them."

"Only two years ago this peace-

ful little nation was outrageously attacked by Communist Russia. Our whole country heralded Finland's resistance as the most heroic stand of democracy since Thermopylae. The Finns, to save something, surrendered a third of their land to Russia. Then the Communists drive 600,000 Finnish men, women and children from the homes they had held for 500 years—without even bedclothes to protect them from the winter. True, their armies have gone into Karelia, but formerly that was also mostly Finnish. Can America reproach them for taking the first chance to recover these homes and their former countrymen?

"Has America lost all sense of human and moral proportions?"

The Hoover statement was issued by R. E. MacFarlane, press relations director for the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies. The committee, of which Mr. Hoover is honorary President, emphasized that it had nothing to do with the statement and that Mr. MacFarlane had distributed it because of his personal association with Mr. Hoover.

NO DUPLICATES OF THIS CHRISTMAS CARD



This year, send greetings that are exclusively yours—photographic Christmas cards made from your own negatives and featuring your favorite snapshots. They're appealingly personal... strikingly attractive, yet they cost no more than many ordinary greeting cards. May we show you samples today?

EASTMAN KODAK STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Ave. at 45th, 745 Fifth Ave., 235 West 23rd St.
PITTSBURGH, 600 Wood St.
BOSTON, 28 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
ATLANTA, 1175 Broadway
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 N. 10th St.
WASHINGTON, 907 14th St., N. W.

Finns Ponder Hull Threat; But Can They Stop War?

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—While it does not appear that the Cabinet has made any final decision one way or the other, it is thought probable that Britain will declare war on Finland if the latter country fails to respond favorably to the United States proposal for a separate peace.

That the Finns have not yet decided on their course is deduced here from the fury of the German official spokesman's verbal assault on the "arrogant demands of the Washington ghetto gangsters."

It is felt certain that the Finns would stop fighting if they could. They are on the fringe of starvation and know they are not likely to get much food from Germany. They are democrats fighting against the democracies. Their Government is composed largely of staunch friends of both Britain and Norway. Their attitude has estranged most of their supporters in Sweden who helped them so loyally in the first Russo-Finnish War.

Thus, the inclination of their sympathies as well as the hope of avoiding almost unendurable hardships during the coming winter make the Finns hesitate to risk a breach with the United States and actual war with Britain. On the other hand, they have allowed German armies to enter their country and impair their democratic right for liberty of opinion and free choice of policy. So what are they to do?

Threat to New Order

Meanwhile, the same German official spokesman who hurled the epithets at Washington warned the Finns: "This isn't a Finnish affair alone. It concerns the whole of Europe."

The words are regarded here not only as indicative of Germany's claim of hegemony over the whole of Europe including the Scandinavian countries, but also as showing that Hitler and his advisers see in the suggestion of a separate peace for Finland a threat to the very existence of the so-called New Order.

The Germans also cannot afford to lose the help of 14 or 15 Finnish divisions who not only are taking a major share of fighting north of Leningrad but recently have been reported on the Moscow Front, too.

Moreover, it is becoming increasingly likely that if the Finns did take the bit between the teeth and contract out of the war, there would be an almost irresistible urge on other German satellites, particularly Italy, to follow suit.

Seeing that all told Germany has some 30 to 40 divisions—from 500,000 to 750,000 men—of Finns, Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians fighting on the Eastern front, any such prospect is one which would spell disaster to the whole German cause if a crack were allowed to develop.

Pressure on Finland

Washington's action in calling on the Finns to make a separate peace, following so closely on Russia's call to Britain to declare war on the Finns, thus takes on the character of an important diplomatic offensive calculated to embarrass Hitler seriously at the moment when his spokesmen at home are busy preparing the thoughts of the German people for the possibility

of a prolonged lull in military operations. Russia's request covered not only Finland but Hungary and Rumania as well. But pressure on Finland to make a separate peace springs from the belief that Helsingfors is in a less precarious position as regards Germany than the other two. Finland has direct access to the democracies through the Arctic port of Petsamo, whereas the Rumanians and Hungarians are shut off entirely from all contact with the outside world. The fact that attention is being concentrated on the Finns, therefore, occasions no surprise.

Insofar as Hungary and Rumania are concerned, there is influential support here, which includes that of the Times of London, for the Soviet request for an early declaration of war. Voices still are heard, however, urging caution on the ground that the populations of those two states are both disillusioned and largely anti-Nazi, and that it would be impolitic to deprive these potential friends of the last slender hope of some day being able to change sides. On the other hand, it is urged with force that Britain has an obligation to concede all in its power to an ally which is bearing the brunt of the fighting.

In so far as Hungary is concerned, a declaration of war by Britain would be popular with the Czechs and Yugoslavs and would be regretted by the Poles. As for Rumania, none of the Allies care very much either way except those who still believe there is a possibility of getting the Rumanians and Hungarians to start fighting one another instead of the Russians. That they would prefer to do this is generally conceded, but it is felt that Germany still is too powerful for them to be able to do so.

When all possibilities thus have been weighed, it is held here that Washington's warning to the Finns was adroit and well-timed and that its chance of success, while sufficiently good to have warranted such an attempt being made, is not good enough to arouse great anticipations.

Meanwhile, all signs point to the fact that the move is being watched with great interest by Italy. The Italians probably are at least as hungry as the Finns, if not more so. Of all Axis and Axis-occupied countries, Italy's rations are the lowest. Even the Germans have admitted that the Italians do not get enough bread. In fact, they are short of almost everything, including all foodstuffs, coal and timber. For this they are blaming the Germans.

Italy with Gestapo agents and

German troops controlling many key points resembles Finland in having access to a sea in which the British Fleet is master of the situation. In favorable circumstances, therefore, Italians, like the Finns, could hope for certain immediate benefits if they contracted out of the war. The British are convinced that both countries will do so one day, but evidence points to the probability that the time isn't yet ripe despite definite advantages.

When all possibilities thus have been weighed, it is held here that Washington's warning to the Finns was adroit and well-timed and that its chance of success, while sufficiently good to have warranted such an attempt being made, is not good enough to arouse great anticipations.

Meanwhile, all signs point to the fact that the move is being watched with great interest by Italy. The Italians probably are at least as hungry as the Finns, if not more so. Of all Axis and Axis-occupied countries, Italy's rations are the lowest. Even the Germans have admitted that the Italians do not get enough bread. In fact, they are short of almost everything, including all foodstuffs, coal and timber. For this they are blaming the Germans.

Italy with Gestapo agents and

Air Force Contracts Total \$259,252,979

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday the award of contracts totaling \$259,252,979 for equipment and supplies for the air forces and for construction.

A \$107,434,037 contract was awarded to the Curtiss Wright Corporation's Airplane Division, Buffalo, N. Y., for planes and parts.

The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., was awarded a \$92,277,800 contract and Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md., a \$4,329,908 contract, both for airplanes and parts.

Howard Clothes are Smart and New... Good Thru and Thru!



George Coulouris
in
BULLDOG
DRUMMOND
6:30 Sunday
Night
WOR

Howard Suits
Topcoats...
Overcoats
Tuxedos...
Full Dress

One Price Only!

\$24.75
ALL ONE PRICE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

THE most outstanding demonstration of Howard's ability to create genuine clothes value is evidenced in the new models which Howard has ready for your inspection and selection. Remember this... it is not only the style smartness of Howard Clothes... but the combination of everything that goes to make up the Howard value... for behind the beauty of line and design are many improvements in tailoring construction, in fabric value and in quality.

Howard suits, topcoats, overcoats and evening clothes are expertly tailored by the highest skilled union craftsmen... right in the Howard tailor-plants. Your Howard garment makes no stop-over between our factories and our stores. It is made correct... sold direct! It fits right... looks right and is right... because it is designed, cut and tailored right. Why not come right to Howard for your clothes? Make it today or tomorrow!

HOWARD CLOTHES

Open Every Evening

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St.
10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave.
150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St.
258 East Fordham Rd. Brooklyn 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway
350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St.
Ridgewood 55-45 Myrtle Ave. Jamaica 163-20 Jamaica Ave.
Flushing 39-09 Main Street White Plains 186 Main Street
Newark 82 Market Street Jersey City 320 Central Avenue
Peterson 160 Market Street

NO WIRES NO AMMONIA

Custom permanent wave

YOUR AUTUMN HAIR STYLING IS DESIGNED FOR YOUR PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS BY OUR EXPERT CREATORS

YOUR HAIRCUT IS THE FOUNDATION UPON WHICH THE FINAL RESULTS DEPEND

François, Inc.
Authority on Hair Styling
11 East 45th St., Near Fifth Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

CUBA JAMAICA PANAMA COLOMBIA COSTA RICA HONDURAS GUATEMALA

Regular and dependable service the year 'round from New York and New Orleans to the West Indies and Caribbean.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
462 Baylston Street, Boston
Pier 3, North River, New York City

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.

Accommodations for 1,000 guests
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO

\$250 PER DAY
SAME RATE FOR 1 OR 2 PERSONS

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

NEW 1941 NUTS!
Free from shells. No last year's stock.
Native Pecan halves, about 450 to the pound..... per lb. \$.50
California Walnut halves..... per lb. \$.50
Black Walnut meats..... per lb. \$.50
Extra large Calif. plain almonds..... per lb. \$.50
Extra large Calif. almond meats..... per lb. \$.50
Shelled Flon nuts, raw or salted..... per lb. \$.50
Paper Shell Pecans available late in November.
Prices are F. O. B. Oklahoma City, and are subject to market changes. Minimum express charges on five pounds is 25 cents. Add five cents for each additional pound.
Add five cents for each additional pound.
New England. Any excess payments will be refunded in stamps.
Merchandise is handled in accordance with the "Wage and Hour Act and Pure Food Act." In business since 1910. Please send Check or Money Order with your order.
P. O. Box 577
Wm. N. Archer Nut Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opp. Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS
NOVEMBER 10

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORANT, BROOKLINE

Ask for "Poundwork."
A family service always endorsed by wise home managers.
Bea. 1790

RUINED

You can replace glasses... but your car must last!

GET 38-PAGE BOOK FREE

HOW TO LENGTHEN THE LIFE OF YOUR CAR AND SAVE GASOLINE

Esso care saves wear!

Motor car output is sharply down... yours will have to last a long time. So your Esso Dealer is ready with a free checkover service... plus a big free book of car-saving tips. Let him give your car the seasonal protection of winter grade Esso Motor Oil... and thorough Verified Esso Lubrication. Drive in now!

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Esso DEALER

Care saves wear

COPIED BY BARO INC.

Third Stage in Japan's Efforts

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (AP)—The peace mission on which Saburo Kurosu, former Japanese Envoy to Berlin, is setting out for Washington represents a third stage in recent Japanese efforts to reach an accord with the United States.

The first stage opened with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye's still unpublished letter to President Roosevelt late in August. The second was represented by the return to Washington last month of Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister, who was understood to have carried new instructions.

A bold declaration of Japanese policy which observers said might well have the approval of the Foreign Office was published meanwhile by the Japan Times and Advertiser, together with an ominous statement that if the United States failed to "take the right turn in the road she can face the alternatives."

The paper, which is controlled by the Foreign Office, stated a sweeping seven-point program which it declared the United States should "make effective on her own initiative" to ease the critical situation in the Pacific.

Basis of Rapprochement
The steps which the Times and Advertiser said should be taken to effect a rapprochement with Japan were:

1. Stop all military and economic aid to China by all foreign states and cease all propaganda or military missions to keep China at war with Japan. America could advise Chungking to make peace with Japan.

2. Leave China completely free to deal with Japan, and thereby end hostilities and establish economic co-operation.

3. Stop encirclement of Japan by military, naval, and air bases and by execution of economic barriers. Proceed no further with military and naval movements in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Saburo Kurosu
Former Japanese Minister to Germany is carrying "olive branch" to Washington in effort to adjust differences in Pacific area.

the Western Pacific under pretext of defense.

4. Acknowledge Japan's "co-prosperity sphere," its leadership in the Western Pacific and in so doing leave Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, Thailand, the (Netherlands East) Indies and other states and protectorates to establish their own political and economic relations with Japan without interference of any kind.

5. Recognize Manchukuo.
6. Stop at once unconditionally the freezing of Japan's assets and China's assets in America, Britain, the Indies and wherever that

provocative measure is applied.
7. Restore trade treaties, abolish all restrictions on shipping and commerce, undo everything wrongfully done in the name of peace but with the design for war, whether economic or military.

"Within America's Reach"

The paper returned to the attack with an editorial in its afternoon edition, urging the United States to sacrifice the Chungking Government of China to ensure peace and to compose its differences with Japan before turning its full attention to its crisis with Germany.

This is within America's reach, the paper said, "because she is not as irrevocably committed to support of Chungking as to fortifying Britain."

"To permit the downfall of Chungking would not greatly impair the position of the United States," it said, adding that Britain desires peace in the Pacific and safety of its far eastern ocean lanes.

On Way to Japan

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5 (AP)—

The Japanese liner Mikawa Maru sailed last night with what may be the last travelers to leave the Pacific Coast for Japan until the troubled international situation in the Far East is relieved.

The former N. Y. K. liner, chartered by the Japanese Government for the exchange of nationals with Canada and the United States, carried 250 passengers from Seattle and 146 previously taken aboard at Vancouver, B. C. It arrived Sunday with a load of Americans.

Customs officials said the passengers and cargo underwent the most exacting examination ever given for a departing ship here. Half a dozen passengers were reported to have been found with more than the \$200 cash which they can legally take out of the country.

Home-Coming Day



Wide World

Back in U. S. From Tense Orient

Young American-born Japanese ready to be examined by United States Immigration officials shortly after their arrival in San Francisco on the NYK liner Tatuta Maru, first Japanese vessel to reach the United States from Japan since the freezing of Japanese assets. The Tatuta Maru brought back 350 Americans from Japan. One hundred and twenty were American-born Japanese.

Return to U. S. Happy Hour For Japanese-Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"I got up at 2 o'clock this morning to see if I could see the lights of the Golden Gate Bridge, so anxious was I to see the States again," declared a Japanese-American from Sacramento who was aboard the Japanese liner, Tatuta Maru, as it docked here.

The docking was obviously a joyful home-coming for the 300 or so Japanese-Americans aboard the ship who had been "trapped" in Japan by the United States embargo.

Not so happy was the departure Nov. 2 of the Tatuta when some 800 Japanese nationals, residing in the United States, embarked for their homeland. They knew from the experience of others and from the reports of the Japanese-Americans, who had just returned, that things in Japan were not so happy these days, that hardships and rationing may be ahead, and that the winter may be cold without proper fuel, yet there seemed no other choice for them.

Fueled high on the dock before the ship's departure were hundreds of American-made trunks and aviation-type traveling bags, golf clubs, bed springs, refrigerators, and radios, all carefully consigned to the owners at Yokohama. In addition there were hundreds of bags of mail. Nothing else, the usual stacks of cargo of machinery parts, cotton, and drums of oil were not there, and the huge pier seemed like a hollow shell, except for the cluster of baggage and personal belongings in the center, close to the Tatuta's loading gear.

This attempt of the Japanese nationals to take as much of the United States back with them as possible was accompanied by serious difficulties. Baggage was submitted to closest scrutiny by customs officials to make certain that nothing was removed from the country which came under the President's freezing order or embargo. Funds which the Japanese were permitted to take with them were strictly limited.

There were difficulties, of course, attending the docking of the Tatuta, but they were not serious. Practically all the passengers were citizens of the United States, racially Japanese, who had gone to Japan for study, travel, business, or to visit relatives. Some were wives and children of businessmen who were employed in the Orient by American firms.

Two young Los Angeles high school girls explained to me that they had gone to Japan to study in a high school in Tokyo. "Our parents wanted us to know what it was like in their home country," the girls said, "and so they sent us over. However, it hasn't been so much fun these past few months, because rationing has been in effect, and then too we weren't sure we could get back home."

Senior Leon Siguenza, Salvador's Consul General at Tokyo, who has been in Japan since the outbreak of the war, expressed his sympathy for the Japanese, but said that the United States, returning to his native United States, he blamed American newspapers for Japanese tension.

Most interesting spot on the Tatuta docked was the steerage where there were 279 passengers. One could not help comparing it with the steerage of the same boat last summer before Germany turned the war on Russia. At that time the steerage was filled with stolid-looking Germans and Russians, "businessmen" and workmen with brief cases en route to the Americas. On this past trip the steerage was gay, clean. It had the atmosphere of cleanliness and of a party. It was strictly American in feeling.

On the whole, the Tatuta's passengers appeared well-dressed and well-fed. The latest American-style hair-dos were in evidence, the latest American-style handbags: this in the steerage.

The man from Sacramento who arose at 2 o'clock to see the lights of the Bridge declared that he had gained 15 pounds the past summer in Japan. Interested in farming, as who isn't who resides in California's Sacramento Valley, he reported that all crops in Japan this year are good, that the

weather has been hot, but that rains are beginning.

Only unexplained incident aboard the Tatuta, so far as this correspondent was concerned, was the Japanese deck steward who apparently wished to impress the American by whistling the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" one after the other. Possibly he thought the correspondent was an immigration inspector on guard.

'No Business'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—One of the last banners of Japanese-United States international business has been furled here. The office of the Japan Tourist Bureau, maintained for some years in the big Chamber of Commerce Building at 12th and Broadway, is vacant. Those Japanese citizens who have conducted the business of the once busy agency are on their way back to their native land.

The broad windows of the once cheery street floor office are half-cloaked now with dropped blinds. The blinds are so low that a passerby must stoop slightly to see beneath them. Conspicuous signs still blazon the name of the Bureau across the windows, but the office is bare. One exception: in their moving haste the occupants left a large wall rack filled with travel folders of all colors and descriptions. It is prominently labeled "Japan."

The closed office has been in times past the center of a flourishing and no doubt profitable business. It was not near the Japanese section known locally as "Little Tokyo," but was across the business district from it. The Japanese Consulate is situated on one of the upper floors of the building. Many large firms and corporations have their offices in the building. It is a busy locality.

Business in "Little Tokyo" itself seems on the surface, at least, to be continuing very much as usual. That is the ordinary daily business of the Japanese citizenry and their white neighbors.

The steamship sailings and other larger manifestations of international commerce which largely ceased three months ago left behind only symbols of their activities, staffed offices, ledgers, the impedimenta of a great traffic between nations, suddenly stopped.

Vichy Reshuffles Its Consuls in U. S.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 5 (AP)—Henri Charles-Roux, French Vice-Consul in New York, was removed and the French Consul Corps in San Francisco and New Orleans were reshuffled by an official decree today.

Vice-Consul Dupont of New Orleans was recalled to Vichy and Counselor of Embassy M. Gauguier was named to head the Consulate General at San Francisco.

[François Henri Charles-Roux resigned as Deputy Consul in New York Sept. 22 to join the Free French forces.]

50 Poles Reported Executed by Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 5

The Polish Telegraphic Agency said yesterday that 50 Polish workmen were executed after Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German Secret Police, hurried to Poland recently to investigate sabotage. The agency said sabotage was especially serious in industrial districts where the Germans had built up a large aircraft industry. Experts brought from Germany were reported killed in fires and explosions.

Vichy Protests British Capture Of French Ships

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 5 (AP)—Further details of a protest made yesterday by the Vichy Government to Britain over the latter's capture of five Vichy merchant ships off South Africa, charged that four British cruisers and six patrol boats participated in the action against what Vichy described as a single gunboat escorting the French convoy. The protest called the action "an aggression of ten against one."

A French Ministry of Marine communiqué said the action took place 200 miles south of Durban and listed the captured ships as the Compagnie, a 9,986-ton passenger liner; the Cap Padaran and Cap Tourane, passenger vessels of 8,009 tons each; the Bangkok and the Commandant Dorize, freighters of 8,056 and 5,529 tons.

According to the Vichy version, the captured ships were repatriating colonial troops and carrying large supplies of sugar, coffee, rice, preserved meats, tobacco and dried vegetables for Unoccupied France and West Africa, but had no war materials aboard.

The commander of their lone escort vessel, the French gunboat D'Iberville, offered to return the convoy to Madagascar, but the British refused, according to Vichy, and "the Frenchmen had to bow to force," the communiqué said. The gunboat apparently was not molested.

Ship Interceptions

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that 39 French ships, totalling 164,000 tons, had been intercepted on various sea routes this year in addition to the five ships halted in the Indian Ocean off the South African coast Sunday.

He said that constant attempts to run the British blockade had been made by French ships since September and that the Vichy Government has tried to develop the route from Indo-China via Madagascar.

The More Nazis Regulate—The More the Dutch Violate

AMSTERDAM, Occupied Netherlands, Nov. 5 (AP)—Netherlanders are throwing monkey wrenches into German official machinery just as fast as the Germans think up new regulations.

Because illegal butter cards are disrupting distribution, German authorities have ordered new ones introduced.

The forgers are just as quick. Police laid hands on one man offering a new butter ticket in a restaurant, searched him and found 20 more cards, but were unable to discover the secret printing press.

The evasion of food regulations has become such a favorite sport the Germans have become sterner in the punishment of severe cases.

Five days after a new decree was issued, the courts had five Netherlanders standing before a special judge. It still is a question whether they are to be condemned to capital punishment.

Because of food smuggling from one part of the country to another the police and other civil authorities have been conducting highway patrols in an attempt to seize illegal potatoes, butter and meat.

But the number of persons who have more butter ration cards than is legal increases daily.

For 15 or 20 guilders the cards are available. Their sources are various; some peasants churn for themselves and sell the cards; some of the poor sell cards at high prices; some are plain forgeries.

The number of lost cards last week totaled 20,000, of which it is asserted only 20 per cent were bona fide losses.

Henceforth a lost butter ticket can be replaced only on cases of housebreak, fire or bombardment.

Many persons in large Dutch cities already have used up their bread and potato cards for weeks in advance. This is particularly serious situation because bread and potatoes are main staples.

The bread ration has been reduced to 1,800 grams (63 ounces) a week per person; potatoes to 3,500 grams (123 ounces).

The Dutch press chief in a radio address recently asserted that many persons thought they were doing a good turn for Britain and its allies by upstaging the German rationing system, but claimed they were only harming themselves.

The problem of what to do with persons charged with dodging food regulations has become a major one.

Since the jails are jammed with those convicted, thousands of others are walking the streets while wait-

ing for a room in which to serve their terms.

As a result plans are being made to erect concentration camps in the Netherlands.

Synagogue Raided

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 5 (AP)—Jacques Doriot's Paris newspaper, *Cri du Peuple*, described in detail how members of M. Doriot's French popular party Nov. 1 raided a Bordeaux synagogue which is considered the most beautiful Jewish church in France.

The newspaper said M. Doriot's regional inspector, Pierre Thurotte, led the way into the synagogue which was called a center of British propaganda where orders were given to assassinate German officers.

"The zion of Doriot," the story said, "there inscribed anti-Jewish themes which tomorrow will form one of the elements of doctrine in the rebirth of France."

"Before the immense seven-branched chandelier they plastered the warnings of Jacques Doriot. Not content with this symbolic act they closed the doors of the synagogue."

There have been no reports of police action in the matter. Bordeaux is in German-occupied France.

Scottish Lineage Accounted for It

CAMP LEE, Va.—A sergeant's Scottish lineage asserted itself the other day in the Camp Lee post office.

Having received notice that a letter with a half-cent postage due was being held for him, Sergeant Redick B. Jenkins pushed a penny across the counter. He got his letter. He waited. He and the clerk exchanged uncertain glances.

"Anything else?" asked the clerk.

"I thought half-a-cent was due."

"No, but don't you have some half-cent stamps?"

The clerk took out a little-handled file of half-centers and handed one over.

"Well, buddy," he said, "I've been here since April, and you're the first one to ask me for change of a half-cent stamp."

"Well," the sergeant explained, "on one side of my family was a line of MacGregors."

Cracking of Rostov-Don Line Apparent German Objective

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

The Germans appear determined to crack the Rostov-Don hinge of the Caucasus defense line before the war in the East is bogged down by winter weather.

The Nazi strategists may be planning to shift the main battle into the Caucasus while digging in elsewhere for the winter all the way from Leningrad to south of Kharkov in the Donets-Don basin.

The Germans say an inescapable trap has been sprung on a quarter million of more Russian troops in the Crimea. The Nazis are said to have captured the Black Sea port of Feodosiya at the base of the narrow Kerch promontory. This, if confirmed, means that the Russians are cut off from escape across Kerch Strait into the Caucasus, except by long distance sea transport.

The Germans are plainly counting on forcing surrender of Russia's Crimean army, now trapped south of the coastal range between Sevastopol and Feodosiya. Its attempt to escape by sea might well lead to a more terrible Dunkirk because German planes could bomb it en masse.

There is still a possibility that the Nazi force which forced its way eastward from Simferopol, then southward to Feodosiya to cut the coastal road to the Kerch promontory, is only a fast, light panzer unit. It might be in danger of being itself cut off and destroyed by determined Russian counter attacks from east and west. Its success thus far, however, indicates confusion and disorganization in the Russian ranks.

The Germans promise of quick and effective counter action to reopen the Kerch escape route.

The redoubled fury of the German tank attack on Rostov suggests that the Nazis may be striking there in costly frontal onslaught in order to draw Red Army forces from other fronts to that Don River area. Red Army forces that otherwise would be dispersed east of Kerch Strait, to aid the escape of Crimean army comrades, may have to go to the defense of Rostov.

Rostov itself, on the north bank of the Don 25 miles above its multi-mouthed entrance into the Sea of Azov, is only the outer redbut of the Caucasus defense hinge. The south bank of the Don, the Sea of Azov and Kerch Strait still would bar the way into the Caucasus even if the Nazis turned the Rostov corner en masse. Every day gained by the Russian stand there gives the British and Russians that much more time to prepare joint defenses of the Caucasian-Caspian oil fields.

North of the hot Rostov corner, there is some intimation that the Germans may be preparing to set up a winter line for holding purposes. Should they actually establish such a line south of Moscow while the main attack turns southward into the Caucasus to reach the vital oil fields, the logical place for it would be east of the Moscow-Rostov railroad. That north-south

THE Country Store
The same kind of little old wooden buckets your Grandmother used for flour, sugar, salt and cookies—painted, banded and filled with real old-fashioned candies.
SMALL SIZE \$1.25
LARGE SIZE \$2.25
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
F. H. TRUMBULL, 780-1
1 Monument St., Concord, Mass. 017
"Ring 61 for the Country Store"

all expense tours NEW YORK CITY
2-Day Tour \$4.95
Excellent room with bath for 2 days and 1 night plus eight of New York's greatest attractions, including Rockefeller Center, Radio City Music Hall, night clubs and sightseeing tours. Other tours to \$20.95. See your agent or
Prince George Hotel
14 East 28th St., New York
Geo. H. Newton, Mgr.

THE HOTEL WELLINGTON
Albany's Only "Garage-IN" Hotel
Rates from \$2.25

FLOWERS
Telegraphed Anywhere-Anytime
124 Tremont St., Boston, Lib. 4317

Costs less to own the Best!
Quiet may
OIL HEATING EQUIPMENT
See phone book for dealer's name

Charles of the Ritz
THE BEAUTY AUTHORITY WOMEN BELIEVE IN
Charles of the Ritz inspires the confidence of women who look further than today's finger wave in their choice of a beauty counselor.
Charles of the Ritz will not cut your hair short unless it is becoming to you. Likewise, the timing of your permanent, the selection of your make-up, the blending of your powder, will be guided by your personal requirements sooner than by the mode of the moment.
IN BOSTON: Kenmore 5322
IN NEW YORK: Wicksom 2-3435
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, BOSTON

Noseprints Guard Against Dognaping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 5—If you would be up to date and protect your pet dog against kidnapping, or rather dognaping, have him noseprinted, which in the canine world is the counterpart of fingerprinting of humans.

John A. Dondero, a New Yorker attending the International Association for Identification convention in Miami, is the originator of the noseprinting system. His investigations into some way of identifying dogs were begun at the request of the Bide-a-Wee Home for dogs which called his attention to the serious disputes over ownership rights to dogs.

Strangely enough, dogs' paws have no unique markings. But Mr. Dondero discovered that the sensitive membrane of a dog's nose consists of a series of tiny islands, each of which has certain geometric figures or designs. These designs establish the difference between each dog just as fingerprints do between humans.

Most interesting spot on the Tatuta docked was the steerage where there were 279 passengers. One could not help comparing it with the steerage of the same boat last summer before Germany turned the war on Russia. At that time the steerage was filled with stolid-looking Germans and Russians, "businessmen" and workmen with brief cases en route to the Americas. On this past trip the steerage was gay, clean. It had the atmosphere of cleanliness and of a party. It was strictly American in feeling.

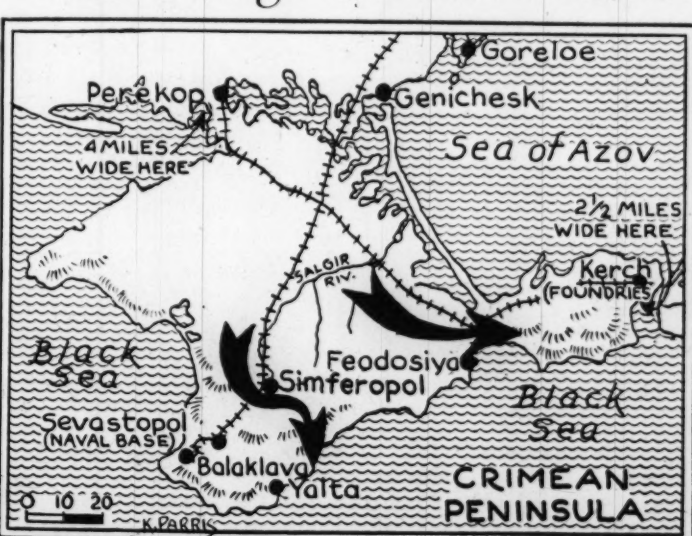
On the whole, the Tatuta's passengers appeared well-dressed and well-fed. The latest American-style hair-dos were in evidence, the latest American-style handbags: this in the steerage.

The man from Sacramento who arose at 2 o'clock to see the lights of the Bridge declared that he had gained 15 pounds the past summer in Japan. Interested in farming, as who isn't who resides in California's Sacramento Valley, he reported that all crops in Japan this year are good, that the

weather has been hot, but that rains are beginning.

Only unexplained incident aboard the Tatuta, so far as this correspondent was concerned, was the Japanese deck steward who apparently wished to impress the American by whistling the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" one after the other. Possibly he thought the correspondent was an immigration inspector on guard.

Nazis Edge Farther South



By a Staff Artist

Campaign in Crimea

Map showing how Nazi advance into the Crimea in two directions has split Russian forces in the peninsula.

President Asks All Citizens To Do Their Bit for Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (P)—President Roosevelt returned to the Capital today to review Administration steps against "would-be dictators" whom he accused of seeking to inflict "pagan slavery" on the world.

Activity on the lend-lease front, to put to work a new \$5,985,000,000 fund, was expected promptly, although public announcement of what might be done was unlikely. Mr. Roosevelt had ample opportunity to discuss that aspect of defense operations during the week end with Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease supervisor.

Talk circulated—with no hint of imminent developments, however—that the Nation's anti-Axis endeavors might take some new turns as a result of conversations Nov. 1 and 2 between Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Hopkins, as well as Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, were week-end guests at the President's Hyde Park, N. Y., home.

Before leaving by special train, Mr. Roosevelt in a statement appealed to every citizen, as a civilian, to do his bit for defense, and hinted at longer working hours and civilian sacrifices.

With the thought that civilians must play a part in the tremendous defense program, he said he had proclaimed Nov. 11 to 16 as Civilian Defense Week.

Just before he left his home, the Chief Executive spoke to upwards of 300 persons assembled on the front lawn. They had staged a torchlight parade (there were few

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR REALLY GOOD MUSIC CALL AND HEAR THE NEW

CAPEHART

FOR 1942 AUTOMATIC RADIO \$179.50 PHONOGRAPH AND UP

Deluxe Records, \$9.95 up 14 MONTHS

Jas RECORD SHOP

Philadelphia's Largest Capehart Showrooms

251 S. 15th St. KIN. 3155

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

decorations

Outstanding pieces assembled to make the most of your surroundings.

Showrooms filled with beautiful examples. A most competent staff to serve you.

Westing, Evans & Egmore

1628 Walnut Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MASON & MASON

Printing

Virkyotyping

Satisfactory work assured by our personal attention

1713 Rensselaer St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RIT. 4731

Marquetand's

Candies

When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for lunch, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.

The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams

At our three stores

914 CHESTNUT STREET

3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

3630 NORTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Painting

is our business

• Wall papering

• Upholstering

• Furniture refinishing

• Venetian Blinds

Sherwin-Williams

Paints

J. HOWARD HAY, Inc.

Decorators

Established 1893

475 York Road Ogontz 154

JENKINTOWN, PA.

Musaphonic TELEVISION by

Supreme achievement of General Electric's research laboratories specifically designed to operate on new FCC standards. Demonstrations afternoon and even.

Model HM-275—\$695. Installation Additional

The last word in perfected television. See and hear from Football Games and other important events at home. 15 hours of programs weekly. Other Musaphonic Phonographs and Radios from \$30. Television from \$195.

Immediate delivery at all models

Terms: 30 days net or 10 days cash

SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO.

EST. 1926

1000 PENN. A. C. BLDG. PHILADELPHIA

• PENN. A. C. BLDG. 4406

Television and FM demonstrations afternoon and evenings

For Your Convenience

If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call

PENNYPACKER 9196

Hours 9 to 12 daily

and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

2618 Lewis Tower

Philadelphia, Pa.

Roosevelt's Call to Civilians

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Nov. 5

The text of President Roosevelt's statement on civilian defense follows:

I have proclaimed Nov. 11 to Nov. 16 as Civilian Defense Week, and the Governors of the several States are joining me in this proclamation. The thought behind this observance is the part the civilian must play in the tremendous program required by our national defense.

It is not enough that our Army and our Navy are daily growing stronger for the protection of our national life. Each and every citizen, as a civilian, must do his share for defense.

In our daily lives, we must halt the waste and unnecessary use of critical materials required for defense. We must work longer hours to produce the munitions required to defeat Hitler. And each of us must be trained in some task that is essential to our total defense.

Civilian defense is your own personal opportunity. Join your neighbors in your town to serve your country.

There is more than enough for everyone to do in civilian defense. And with each of us doing his share, we shall leave no doubt in anybody's mind that we are and intend to remain strong and united. We shall preserve that genuine American way that distinguishes our living from the pagan slavery proposed by the would-be dictators of the world.

La Guardia's Third Victory Has Wide Effect

Continued from Page 1

Bronx, where he was without Republican endorsement, by 74,882, and in Brooklyn, O'Dwyer home county, by 92,563. Four years ago, he carried all five, but this year Mr. O'Dwyer took the lead of 92,639 in Queens and 12,000 in Richmond, the two counties where the Mayor's running mates exceeded the Mayor's tally.

The La Guardia Manhattan strength carried with it the Republican-Fusion candidate for Borough President, Edgar J. Nathan, over the Tammany nominee, Dr. Nathan Ratsoff. In Richmond County, the Fusion incumbent, Borough President, Joseph A. Palma, was re-elected.

In the Bronx, the Democratic incumbent, James A. Lyons, won easily over Matthew M. Levy, American Labor-Fusion nominee, with Clement H. Smith, Republican, in the three-way race. In Brooklyn, Borough President John Cashmore, Democrat, won over Matthew J. Troy, Republican-Fusion.

Upset in Queens

Single upset in this lineup was in Queens, where the 12-year Republican incumbent of the Borough Presidency, George U. Harvey, who has been anti-Fusion in much of his official conduct, was defeated by James A. Burke, Democrat, in a three-way race.

The referendum traffic jam on four state constitutional amendments and three local propositions failed to interfere with the Fusion vote trend as this tally brought

Table Decorations

For Autumn Festivities Invitations—Place Cards

Fountain Pens, Ink, Note Paper Latest Models and Styles

Engraving—Printing

DECKER'S

902 Chestnut Street

9 South Fifteenth Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FURRIERS

FOR

FOUR GENERATIONS

Theo. J. Siefert

FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE

1714 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Humble Rickshas

Of Shanghai To

Carry Ads, Too

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Modern advertising methods which have skipped the humble ricksha are being used to make the most of the approximately 15,000 of those public vehicles in this city walking pleas for larger purchases of toothpaste, perfume, and other articles.

The Shanghai Municipal Council ruled that advertising can be placed on the back panels of public rickshas at a charge of one dollar (Chinese, about U. S. 6 cents) a month. No monopoly is granted any firm, and it is a case of first come first served. The Council holds the right to reject any aspiring advertising man's overzealous campaign if it is judged unsuitable for the public. Previously there had been no advertising on the vehicles, and their back panels were blank except during the period Safety First and Anti-Horn Blowing Weeks when public stickers were affixed.

Actually the rickshas affected are only about half of those in Shanghai, the remaining being privately owned vehicles. The public rickshas which are available at almost any street corner for a nominal fee are the only ones to carry advertising.

The Council's decision was due to its efforts to discover and make use of every possible source of revenue in this hard-pressed city. The rickshas represent some \$15,000 (Chinese) a month since a survey indicated that there would be little difficulty in putting an ad on every public vehicle in Shanghai.

Our Aim:

A Courteous and Absolutely Reliable FITTING SERVICE

GERMANTOWN

James S. Jones and Co.

5337 Germantown Avenue

FRANKFORD

Paramount Shoe Store

4453 Frankford Avenue

OLNEY

Freeman-Paramount

5536 N. Fifth Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canada Tallies Huge Efforts To Break Threat of Naziism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, and Angus MacDonald, Minister of the Navy, made impressive reports to Parliament last night on the progress of their departments.

"Canada's position in war production," said Mr. Howe, "will stand comparison with that of any country in the world, and recent comparisons that have been made by competent observers are highly complimentary to this country."

Up to Sept. 30 the estimated value of contracts let by the Munitions and Supply Department has been about \$2,600,000,000. Capital assistance to industry for expansion of existing plants and new construction has amounted to \$550,000,000. Total orders for ships now exceed \$500,000,000.

To date Canada has launched 77 corvettes and delivered 50 of these; has also launched 59 minesweepers, 11 patrol boats, 19 motor torpedo boats, and about 700 smaller craft. Two cargo ships of 10,000 tons each have been launched, and before the end of 1942 it is expected about 100 cargo ships will be delivered, of which 90 will be 10,000 tons and 10 of 5,000 tons capacity. About 500 industries are engaged in making component parts of cargo ships, while the 17 major shipyards are working to capacity.

Aircraft Production

Canada has built or assembled 3,749 aircraft since the war started. The present rate of production is about 40 a week. Canadian plants are in a position to make all training aircraft needed for the Empire training plan and for British training schools in Canada. Canada is making Hurricane fighters and Bolingbroke bombers and soon will be producing Consolidated PBV boats and the newest type of British four-engine bomber. The 29 repair plants "strategically located" across Canada are overhauling about 5,000 aircraft a year.

The Canadian automobile industry already has delivered more than 150,000 vehicles of all kinds, Army trucks, etc., and plants are turning out infantry tanks, cruiser tanks, universal carriers, and armored cars. Production of tanks began in June and early in 1942 the rate of production will be 200 a month.

Guns and gun equipment, after months of planning, are "moving into the crescendo of mass production." More than 10 types of heavy guns are being manufactured in Canadian plants, including anti-aircraft, field, tank and antitank, and naval guns. "The production of these intricate mechanisms is high testimony to the skill and determination of 'Canadian industry,'" said Mr. Howe. Rifle and machine-gun plants have been created which "compare in size with any similar units in the world." More than 12,000 Bren guns have been produced. Browning aircraft machine guns will be made by thousands each month in 1942. Many other

types of machine guns are being produced, as well as rifles in large quantities.

More than 20 different kinds of heavy shells are being produced. Of these over 9,000,000 units already have been delivered and the plant capacity is over 1,200,000 a month. Vast new plants have been built and personnel trained for filling ammunition with high explosives and propellants. Hundreds of millions of rounds of small arms ammunition have been delivered and more than 500,000 bombs, as well as large numbers of mortar bombs, grenades and antitank mines.

Chemicals and explosives constitute a major branch of the munitions program. More than 150,000,000 pounds have been delivered and by 1942 the production capacity will be 70,000,000 pounds a month. There have been built 108 new air ports for the Air Force and 31 more are under construction.

There are 12 Government-owned companies operating under the Munitions Department. These companies supervise various branches of production. The control of materials and services essential to war production is in the hands of 12 controllers who work in close cooperation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Giving an account of his stewardship of the Navy, Mr. MacDonald told the House that the naval personnel has risen from 1,774 at the beginning of the war to more than 27,000 officers and men. It has been, he said, "a truly phenomenal expansion." A year ago the number of ships in the Navy was 155; now it has increased to 300, composed of auxiliary cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers, and a variety of small craft. There is no dearth of men for the Navy, the Minister said. "Men are being taken into the naval service as rapidly as they

can be trained and as rapidly as ships can be provided for them."

The Canadian Navy is engaged on convoy work, on coastal patrol, and in co-operative work with the Royal Navy. Not one ship carrying troops abroad has lost a single passenger, and escorted freight convoys have aggregated 7,000 ships with cargoes amounting to 42,500,000 tons. A great deal of this convoy work has been carried out by the Canadian Navy.

"We have been greatly heartened and I believe the whole Empire has been cheered," said Mr. MacDonald, "by certain steps taken not long since by the Navy of the United States. The great President of that great country has indicated clearly that certain portions of the seas which lie between America and Europe, which he regards as of primary importance

to United States security, will be patrolled by United States ships of war. He has asserted the principle of the freedom of the seas in those areas and the ships of the United States Navy are defending that principle. The decision of the American President is one of great importance and of great assistance to us and our cause."

The Minister quoted words of Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, and Admiral Sir Henry Richmond complimenting the work of the Canadian Navy. On no fewer than 49 occasions, he said, officers and men of the Canadian Navy have received decorations, have been mentioned in dispatches, or commended for their performance. Since the war began, 364 officers and men of the Canadian Navy have been killed and 67 wounded.

Snellenburgs
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

68TH Anniversary Sale

Is Now in Progress

Charge Customers Buy New
PAY IN JANUARY

Women who walk say
WALK-OVER



Smart new military walking shoe of mellow antiqued tan calf, with just the right heel for extra comfort 7.45

HARPER'S
1338 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARDMORE

PHILADELPHIA

JENKINTOWN

This Store Makes Energetic Plans to Reward the EARLY Christmas Shopper . . .

Good Reasons for Buying in November

If you have a charge account here, you have more good reasons than usual this year, for buying a large part of the merchandise you will need for autumn and winter—and for Christmas—early in November!

Whether you buy on November 1st or December 31st, the date for paying your bill will be the same. Your November purchases will be charged on your bill mailed early in December. But all November's purchases may be paid for when you pay your bill for December, any time prior to January 15th, 1942.

Of course, you may pay your bill for November purchases any time in December if you wish—as many of our customers do—but we gladly extend time of payment for both months until January 15.

When you buy early you can shop more leisurely, and often take advantage of special values or see certain things that may not be found later. (Purchases made early may be held for later delivery, if so desired.)

Mutual Advantages

The plan benefits both customers and store. Formerly, many charge customers postponed their buying of Christmas gifts and even some personal needs until December, restricting November purchases to clothing and other necessary immediate needs—thus keeping November's bill within normal limits.

But now they can regard the two months as ONE great before Christmas shopping season, and pay November's bill, in full or in part, in December, or pay both months' bills in January.

The plan benefits the store, of course, in spreading the business more evenly over the two months' period, thus considerably reducing the pressure upon our sales and service people during the inevitable rush in the weeks just before Christmas.

If you have an account here, always use your Charge-Plate. If you do not have yours, please ask for one—and you may also have an extra plate for other members of your family if so desired.

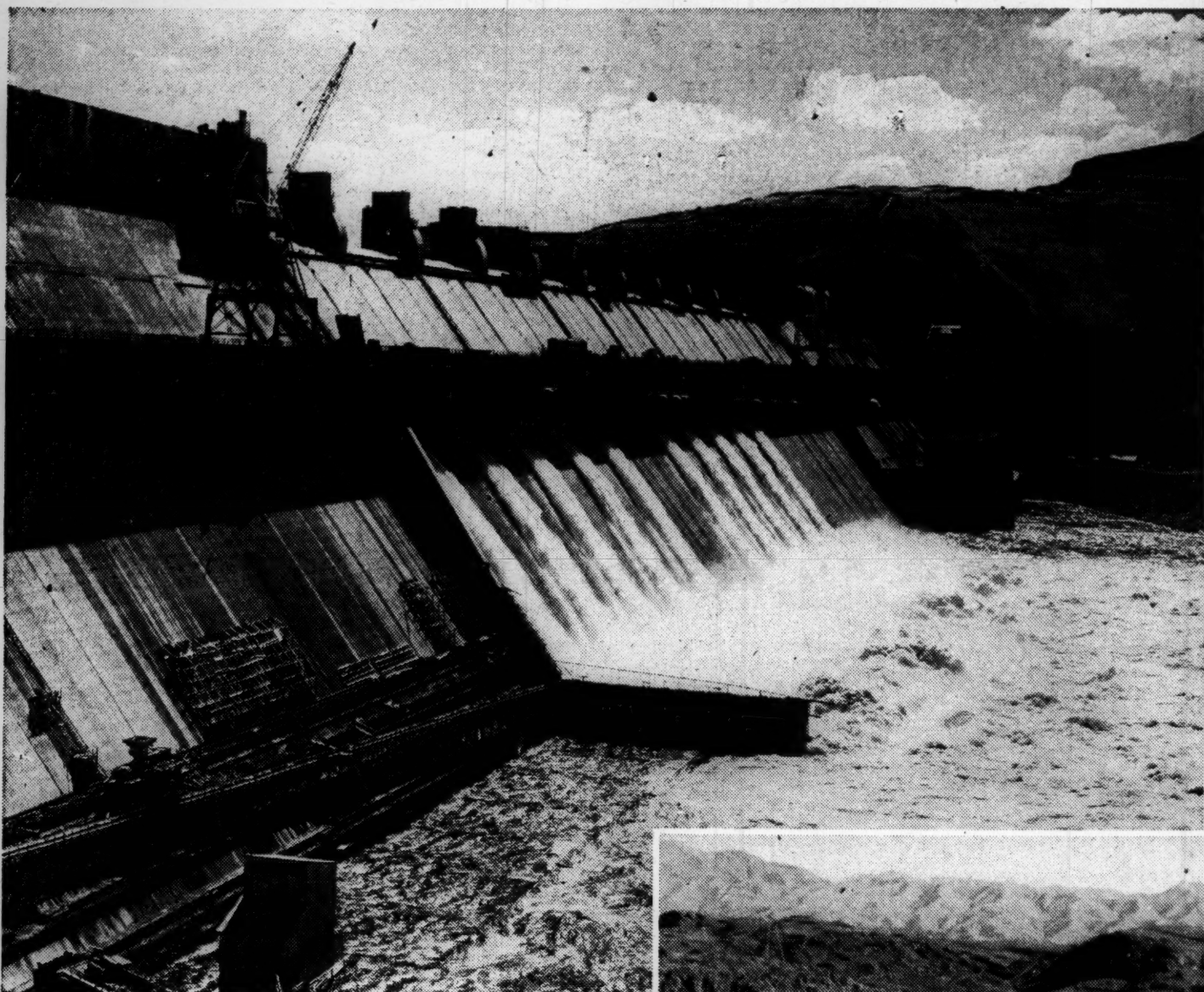
DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Charge customers wishing to make an important single purchase may easily and quickly open a separate account in our Deferred Payment Office on the Tenth Floor—independently of their regular account. The convenience more than compensates for the small carrying charge required when time for payment is extended over a period of several months. Any responsible person, with or without a charge account here, may use our Convenient Deferred Payment Plan.

SHOPPERS' COUPON BOOKS

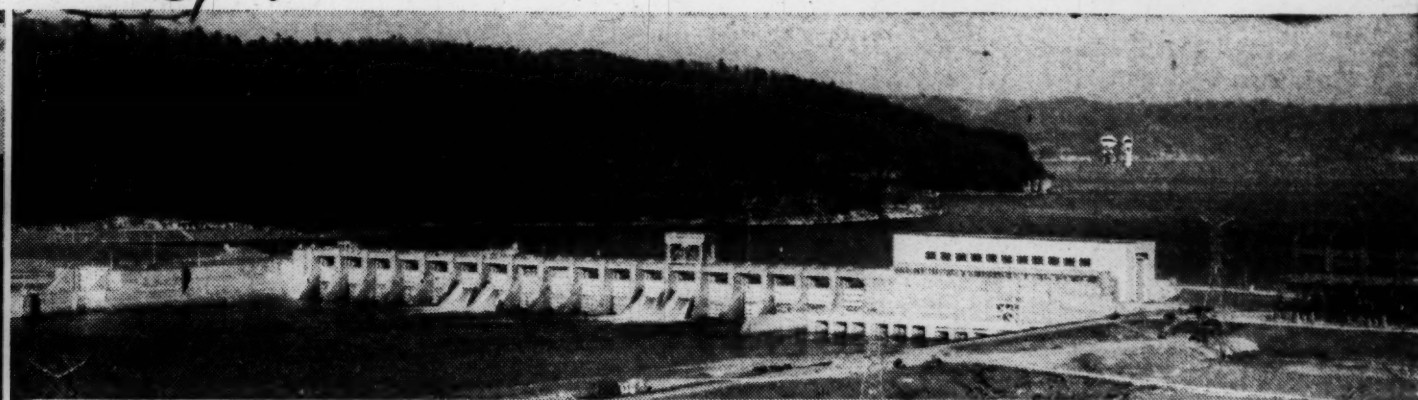
For Christmas shopping in all departments of our Philadelphia and Suburban Stores these books are exceptionally convenient because you use them just like money. You pay for them over the months to come. Shoppers' Coupon Books are issued in denominations of \$10.00, \$25.00 and \$50.00, and may be obtained at our Deferred Payment Office on the Tenth Floor.

The Sinews of National Defense: The Mighty Dams of the United States



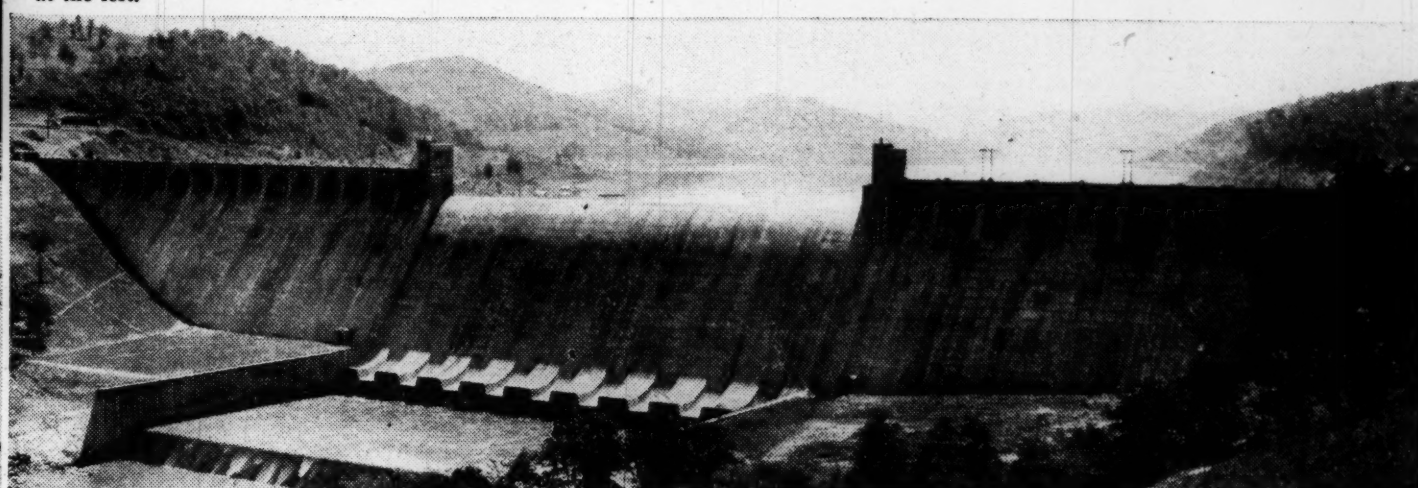
Center Spillway of Grand Coulee Dam

The Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington is described as the most massive structure ever built by man.



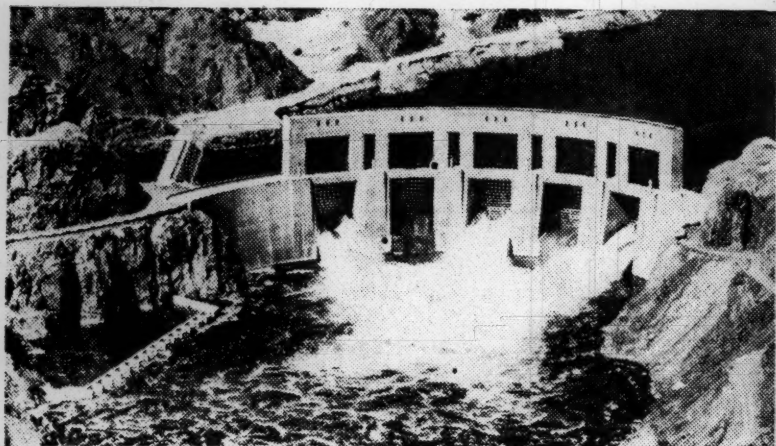
The Guntersville Dam and Lake

A general view of the Tennessee Valley Authority's Guntersville Dam on the Tennessee River in Alabama. The navigation locks are at the left.



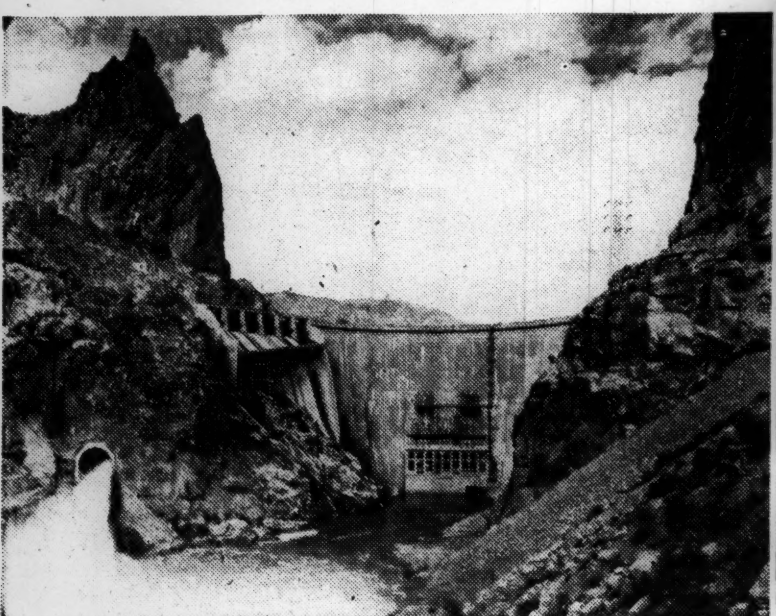
Tygart River Reservoir Dam

This dam near Grafton, W. Va., aids the flood-control program in Western Pennsylvania.



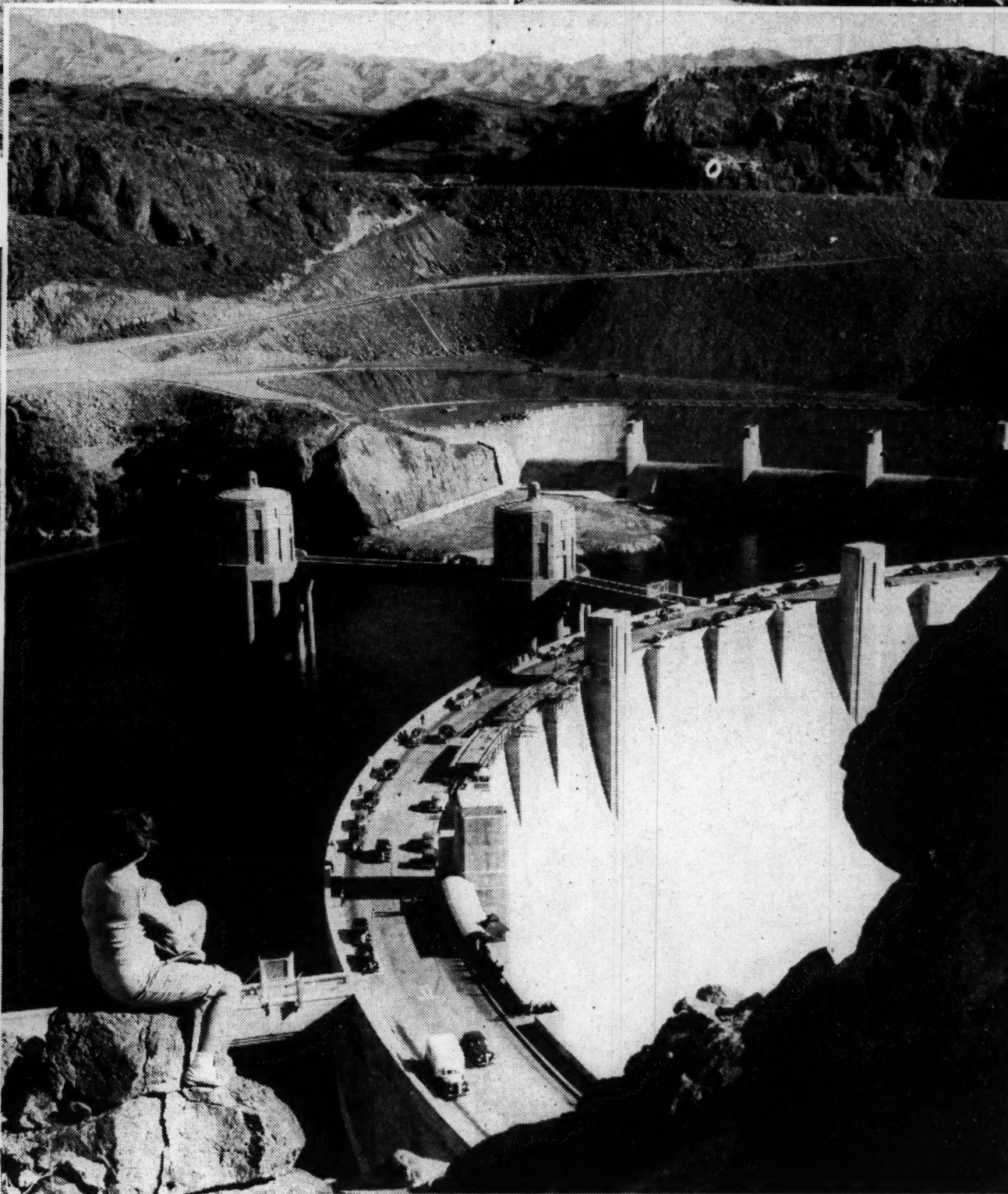
Parker Dam

Once called the most beautiful dam in the world is located on the Colorado River 155 miles below the famed Boulder Dam.



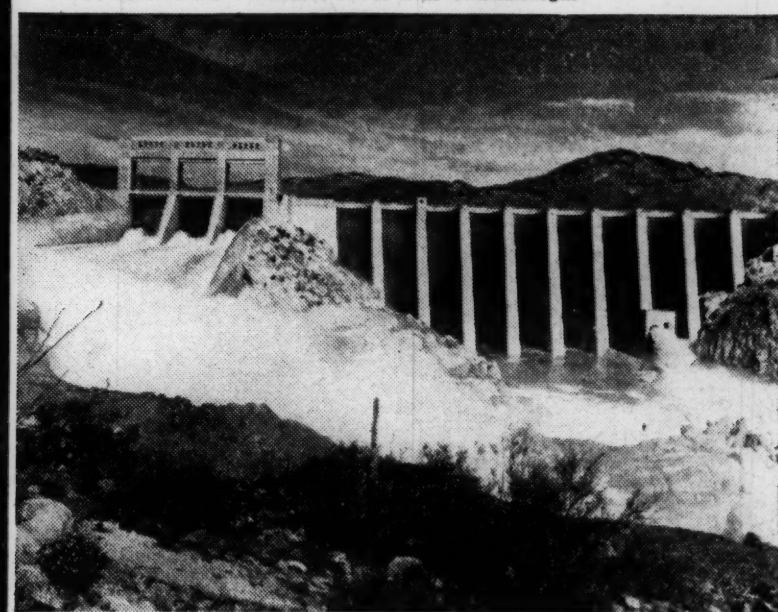
Horse Mesa and Boulder Dams

Horse Mesa Dam, pictured above, is located on Salt River in Arizona and is designed for power and irrigation in the fertile Salt River Federal Reclamation Project. Boulder Dam, at the right, on the Colorado River, is called the greatest power producer in the world.



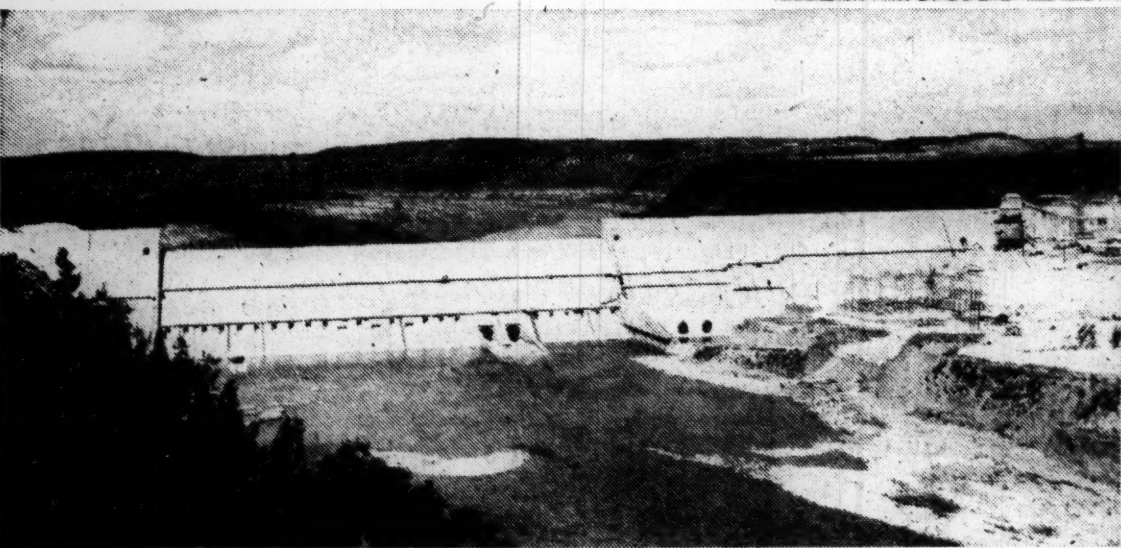
Chickamauga Dam by Night

This night view shows the downstream face of the spillway at the TVA's dam on the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.



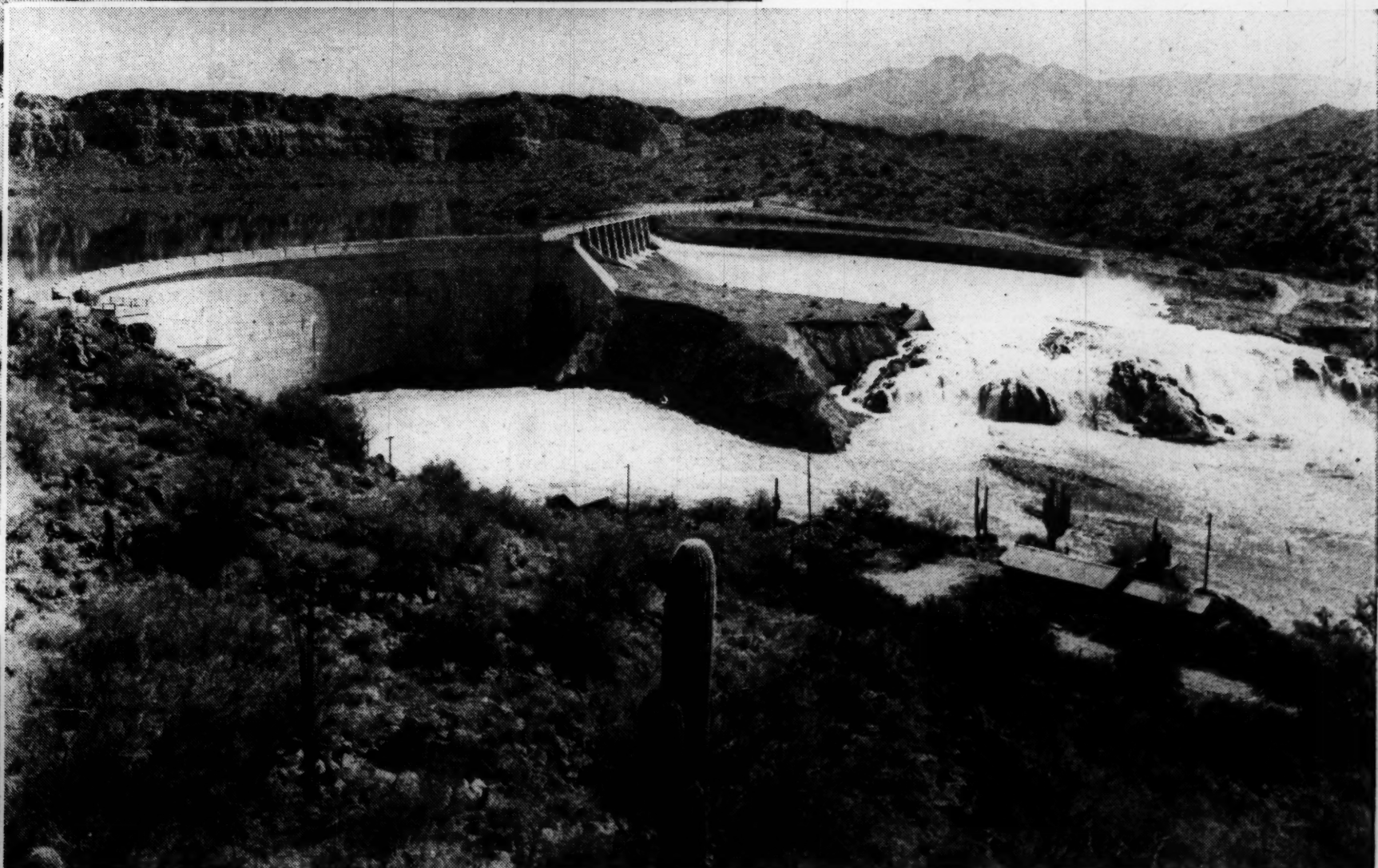
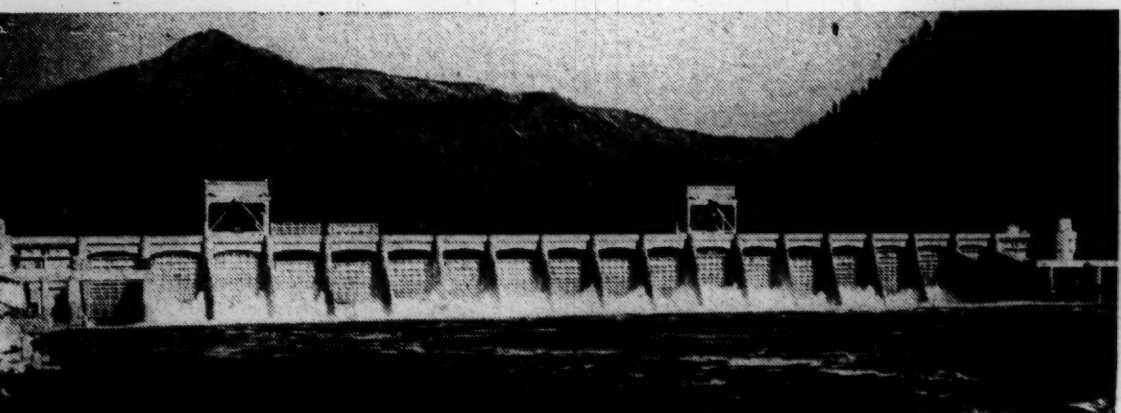
Bartlett Dam in Arizona

This dam on the Verde River provides a spectacular waterfall as it meets the irrigation requirements for a large area.



Marshall Ford Dam in Texas

This dam is located on the Colorado River, 12 miles northwest of Austin, Texas. The structure, built by the Bureau of Reclamation, is designed for flood control, power, and river regulation for irrigation purposes.



Tennessee Valley Authority; United States Engineers Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Wide World, Bonneville Power Administration

A Mighty River Flows Through a Desert

Above: Through the heart of the Arizona desert the Salt River fills the reservoirs and churns past Stewart Mountain and three other storage dams built to serve the Salt River Federal Reclamation Project. At left: The Bonneville Dam from downstream. This dam on the Columbia River is described as a low run-of-the-river dam.

The Mephalothal Wood, over wood lines
 built, is the strongest in pine wood lines.
 The Mephalothal Wood, over wood lines,
 is the strongest in pine wood lines.
 The Mephalothal Wood, over wood lines,
 is the strongest in pine wood lines.

"A Package of Those Ledders"

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, I bought in a second-hand furniture store an old Pembroke maple table. In the course of my inspection of the table, I pulled open its small drawer. It was stuffed full of old letters of the pre-envelope, pre-stamp era, folded sheets of paper with the amount of postage written in long hand in the upper right-hand corner of the stampless cover.

"Do these letters go with the table?" I asked the dealer. "Yup," he said. "They came with it and they'll go with it."

Thus I bought not only a table, but "a package of those ledgers," as the old ballad runs. These letters were written by the members of a Connecticut family between 1829 and 1851. The father, Elijah Fitch Reed, was a doctor in East Windsor. Apparently he had at least seven children: Maro, Julius, Theodore, Mary, Harriet, Rosanna, and Julia. All three of the boys went West. The girls stayed in the East, though at least two of them visited the West. All the girls but Mary seem to have married. For twenty years or more, Maro and Julius tried to get their father to emigrate. He never did, but he did visit the West in 1845. While Pa, Maro, and Julius wrote most of the forty-six letters, Mary writes Julius that the meeting-house has been painted and Rosanna picks up her pen to tell him that, while he is in far-away Natchez, she "was never 20 miles from home yet."

When the correspondence opens, Maro is settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, whither he must have gone around 1830. He could have learned about Jacksonville either from his classmate, Edward Beecher (they were both Yale, 1822), or his fellow-townsmen, Elihu Wolcott, Edward Beecher was an important member of the so-called Yale Band who assisted in the foundation of Illinois College. He became its first president. Elihu Wolcott drove his family overland from Connecticut to Jacksonville in the fall of 1830, the same year that Thomas Lincoln came from Kentucky to the fertile Illinois lands. Destiny rode with those wagons. Elihu Wolcott was later to become the first president of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society; Thomas Lincoln's son signed the proclamation that freed the slaves. Julius moved about more. In 1831, two years after his graduation from Yale, he made a trip to Natchez, stopping at Jacksonville on his way down. He was in the Deep South at least until the Spring of 1833. In 1834 he was back in New Haven studying again at Yale, where he remained until the summer of 1835. Sometime later he went West to occupy successive pastorates in Warsaw, Illinois, and Fairfield and Davenport, Iowa, from 1836 on.

These men and women of Connecticut and Illinois and Iowa Territory wrote the contemporary comment which, when it can be later collected, becomes history, and such comment, read from the vantage point of a later century, makes vivid reading. It has the urgency of something witnessed with the eye plus the perspective of all that has happened between then and now. It's one thing to read that the famous old Astor House was put up in such-and-such a year. It's a far more immediate thing to overhear Julius, who has just passed through New

York, telling his friend, Henry Watson, in 1834, that Astor has "commenced tearing down the square south of the American Hotel to make room for his huge establishment." Why, you can almost smell the dust of falling brick and lumber on Broadway. It's history that Elijah P. Lovejoy, a native-of-Maine clergyman, was martyred by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Illinois, November 7, 1837. It's news-become-history to read Elijah Fitch writing to Julius: "I have within a few days received Memoir of Lovejoy and Beecher's account of Alton Riots—from Maro." You can see Dr. Reed pulling up an armchair in his sitting-room to read of the troubles in the Illinois country. It's a matter of cold record that Illinois College was founded in 1829. But you share Maro's pride in the new six-year-old college at the foot of the hill, when you read his report of 1835: "The college is doing well—has 90 students."

These letters epitomize New England's Great Exodus to the West. And they make quite clear, I think, why the emigrating New Englanders of the last century preferred the country north of the Ohio to that south of it: (1) they didn't like slavery; (2) they preferred the climate of the North to that of the South; (3) they found the manners and customs north of the Mason-Dixon Line more congenial than those south of it. That doesn't mean that Yankees didn't go South to settle in larger quantities than we realize today. Indeed, the South was almost an alternative to the West for these young men of Connecticut in the 1830's. The South is much in these letters. Judge Perkins has purchased land in Natchez and a summer home in higher Columbus, Georgia. Henry Watson, Julius' friend, has settled in Greensboro, Alabama, where he is surrounded by men from New England, among them his minister. Julius reports that Holcomb, another Connecticut Yankee, made a "handsome sum" in Natchez. One wonders how. It's certain, however, that, while certain Yankees could, and did, go South and become more Southern than the Southerners, a Puritan Abolitionist like Julius couldn't like the South. Maro might have settled in the South and liked it, but not his younger brother.

I wish the members of this Connecticut family had written more about themselves, their thoughts and feelings, less about the sale of their Western lands. Evidently everyone here in New England, a hundred years ago, was buying land in the West in the way, a few decades ago, Northerners bought Florida lands. But, in spite of Yankee reticence, the reading of these letters brought me into some intimacy with the Reed family. I read of Henry's last term at Yale, of Maro's children: Harriet, Albert, Maria, and Julia. "Albert is very healthy," Maro writes to Julius, "grows tall and stouter and works at the wood pile and stays in the store and is pretty diligent in studying Latin, Geography and Speaking. He is a good reader and an affectionate obedient boy fond of reading."

I wish there were more of such little character sketches. We learn of Julius' two children, Anna and Mary, to whom their Uncle Maro sends as a present "a little parcel of cinnamon." We learn of Mary's visit to Jacksonville, of Julius' engagement to "a young lady in Jacksonville, a native of N. Hampshire," of the marriage of Rosanna. The fate of friends is revealed; a career is adumbrated in a sentence or two: Alfred Watson, of whose desire to go West Henry wrote in 1834, a dozen years later is reported to be clerk on steamship "Iron City." Some day I'd like to get into a car and drive around East Windsor, East Windsor Hill, South Windsor, Ellington, Wapping, and the other small Connecticut places mentioned in these letters. I'd like to see if the Institute, "a four-story brick building 80-90 in length and 40-50 in width," still stands and with it Woodbridge Tavern on the Turnpike road. And I'd like to visit Windsor Locks on the Connecticut and Broad Brook, which makes me think of Housman's: "By brooks too broad for leaping."

Another day I'd like to go to Jacksonville and see the college built on "the most beautiful spot I have ever seen," as one of its founders described it. And the Jacksonville Female Academy, opened in 1833, to which Maro's Harriet went and which, it is said, Lincoln's Ann Rutledge was planning to enter. I'd like to look up at those churches of whose building Maro wrote in 1846. I'm sure they are now surrounded by the old elms that go with old houses and colleges and old churches. For the Jacksonville, whose building is described in these letters, is now old by west-of-the-Wabash standards, and century-old trees have had time to grow up on the once treeless prairie land. It took Maro and his family from November 21 to December 17, 1836, to travel from Jacksonville to East Windsor. They went by stage, steamboat, and railroad: they were eight days on the steamboat "Pavilion," just going from St. Louis to Wheeling. Today one could make the whole trip in less than a day. That's saying, in terms of transportation, that to read this package of old letters is to be translated back a hundred years into America's past, to live for a time simultaneously in both the then and now, to read the life of our ancestors as they lived and wrote it.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Camping in the Crater of a Volcano

PROBABLY WE WERE the only children in the world who had an extinct crater, twenty-seven miles in circumference and two thousand feet deep, for a summer playground. Each year when the round-up was over, Dad and half-a-dozen paniolos (cowboys) drove a hundred steers up Haleakala and through the vast pit to a small forest nestling at the eastern end, and herded them for a while. When the cattle were more or less at home in their new environment, they were drifted up a thread-like trail leading to a lush plateau eighteen hundred feet above the crater floor, where they were left to fatten until the first winter rains fell.

The twenty-mile trip to the summit was an adventure that never palled. When summer came, we prepared, as usual, to take the surplus steers into the crater and camp. This time the always-thrilling jaunt was even more exciting because Jackie, Mac's daughter,

was going along for the first time. We were bursting to show her the family crater. Watching the steers make their way along the dim trail through lava wastes, soaking in the divine loneliness of high altitudes, I wondered if Jackie was getting the lift I always got out of the objects about us. Below, at the six-thousand-foot level, trade-wind clouds drifted past, shutting off the lower half of the island. . . . It seemed as if we were the only people on earth. . . . Immense, silent, rimmed with Cyclopean walls, splashed with barbaric colors, the vast pit lay below. The day was still, but sudden winds came out of the vast blue bowl with gusty swirls and sudden hissing noises, as gases had come in ages past. Across the far rim, in contrast to the color and chaos at our feet, the serene mountaintops of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, a hundred miles away, flaunted their snowy caps. From "Born in Paradise," by ARMIN VON TEMPSKI. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS



Carta de relación enviada a su S. Majestad del épa-
do inferior por el capitán general de la nueva España: llamado fernando cor-
tes. En la q̄l baze relación de las tierras y provincias sin cuento q̄ ha descubierto
nuevamente en el p̄ncipio del año de 1519. a esta pte: y ha cometido ala corona
real de su S. M. En especial baze relación de vna gr̄dissima provincia muy
rica llamada Culua: la q̄l ay muy gr̄des ciudades y de maravillosos co-
ñicios: y de gr̄des r̄tos y r̄gas. Entre las q̄les ay vna mas maravillosa
y rica q̄ todas llamadas Timicitz̄: q̄ esta por maravillosa arte edificadas
be vna gr̄de laguna. de la q̄l ciuad y provincia se rep̄ vn gr̄dissimo señor
llamado Motecuma: dōde le acacioró al capitā y a los españoles épa-
das cosas de oyr. Cuenta largamente del gr̄dissimo señorío del dicho Mo-
tecuma y de sus r̄tos y cernimonias y de como se finie.

By Courtesy of the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD SPANISH WOOD-CUT

IT WAS A troublesome problem for the early explorers and conquerors, once they had achieved their great objectives, to record their accomplishments. Christopher Columbus, as he returned from his voyage of discovery, was greatly perturbed in not having chronicled the momentous events. On February 14, 1493, he wrote a letter to Santangel, one of the few who had given him encouragement. That letter was immediately printed in Barcelona, and gained surprisingly wide circulation.

Fernando Cortes left but five letters on his conquests in the New World, addressed to King Charles V. This wood-cut is from the first edition of the Third Letter relating to Mexican affairs. The large wood-cut portrait of the king was published in Seville, Spain, by Jacob Cronberger on March 20, 1523. The text reads:

"Third Epistolary Relation sent by Fernando Cortes, Captain and Chief Justice of Yucatan, called New Spain of the Oceanic Sea, to the most high and mighty Caesar and

For Remembering on Cold Winter Nights

(Evening Walk in the Country)

The sky was spread on puddles in the lane,
Pieces of pink, and far-off floating blue;
The muddy way was fragrant after rain,
And smelled as fresh and damp as gardens
do.

On summer evenings. The roadside hedge
Climbed where the roses climbed, their
thorny stems
Entangled in a wall.

Beyond the ledge,
Hidden, yet briefly seen, like towered gems,
Wild orchids waited, lovely and alone,
Each spike aloof from neighbors, and from
kin,
Guarded about by grass and weeds and stone,
Imperial and shy.

There was a din
Of noisy color by the pasture ditch,
Thistle and mallow, mustard, meadow-
sweet,
In loud, discordant clamor, bright and rich.
The simple-minded daisies, cool and neat,
Were leaned upon and jostled by their tall
And bold-eyed cousin Susans . . . Near
the mill
Stood yellow cones of loosestrife.

Best of all,
Were bluebells chiming softly on the hill.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Gleaning Spiritual Harvests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE valiant deeds of men and women today, in the courage, fortitude, and endurance they express, we glimpse the love, presence, and power of God. Such deeds hasten the unveiling of the true idea of being to humanity and, little by little, creation as God knows it comes to light.

In this present sense of existence, however, there is much which seems to substantiate the false argument that God's spiritual creation, the record of which is to be found in the first chapter of Genesis, has not maintained its original perfection; that after "God saw every thing that he had made, and," beheld it to be "very good" (Genesis 1:31), an evil sense cast its shadow on the glorious work of God and seemed to usher in its opposite—a spurious record of sin and mortality.

From this inverted sense of creation Christ Jesus came to deliver us. He came with an entirely new viewpoint, with the true knowledge of God and man. The world is slowly awaking to the fact that his purpose was to bring man's birthright of true sonship to the apprehension of mortals. The mists of falsity were penetrated by this marvelous man. Where mortals could see only a material creation and finite being, Christ Jesus cognized the creation of God in its pristine perfection. Wherever he went and wherever his teachings were accepted, he dispelled with the light of his inspired vision the gloom of false sense, for he discerned the spiritual verities which were with the Father "before the world was."

In her "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 341), "When will the whole human race have one God,—an undivided affection that leaves the unrel material basis of things, for the spiritual foundation and superstructure that is real, right, and eternal?" Many there are today who are realizing the imperative necessity of dispelling mortal illusions through the understanding of Christian Science. They are learning to cast out of thought the obstructing beliefs which have seemed to objectify themselves as disease, war, poverty, and death. Eyes are opening to the broad and boundless nature of God's gifts to man, to the blessings He never withholds.

At times false images of thought seem to fall like snowflakes before our vision, and we look with dismay at the shadows they cast. With every material means at our disposal we may endeavor to remove the shadows, only to find them as dark as ever. Then reason tells us to look within if we would find the obstruction which causes the shadow and obscures the light, and we find that the thoughts we have admitted and entertained are re-

sponsible for the experiences we have had. It is the mental realm, then, that we must watch, in order to expel the marauders and robbers of our peace, health, and joy. We must relinquish our mortal frailties if we would see heaven open to our view.

Mrs. Eddy, on page 79 of "Retrospection and Introspection" writes: "Not by the hearing of the ear is spiritual truth learned and loved; nor cometh this apprehension from the experiences of others. We glean spiritual harvests from our own material losses. In this consuming heat false images are effaced from the canvas of mortal mind; and thus does the material pigment beneath fade into invisibility." By this statement we see that each individual has work to do if he would put off the old man, and discover the kingdom of heaven within. The false images must be dispelled. Then they will no longer cast their shadows on our lives.

At times one meets with a problem of lack in a church, a business, or in individual experience. There are liabilities and no money is forthcoming to meet the obligations. Conferences are held to discuss the situation; ways and means are considered, but no satisfactory conclusion is reached as to how to master this condition. Then someone awakes to the fact that those concerned are looking in the wrong direction for the solution of the problem. They are counting their limited income, contemplating their large liabilities, and searching in matter for the supply which can never be found there.

It is clearly a hopeless task to try and remove a shadow without first removing the obstruction which casts the shadow. Whether the problem is in our churches, businesses, or in individual experience, therefore, we need to give our whole attention to the effacement of the "false images" on "the canvas of mortal mind," if we would realize our hope of seeing "the material pigment beneath fade into invisibility." This should not be difficult when we realize the mental nature of our difficulties. To entertain an undestroyed belief in lack, sin, or disease, may bring this undesirable experience into our lives; whereas "spiritual truth learned and loved" shows us how to overcome these errors, how to enjoy God's infinite blessings, and to realize that heavenly supplies, inclusive of purity and health, are inexhaustible, forever included in man's being. This truth dispels the shadows cast by false belief, and the unobstructed sunshine of God's presence reveals the imperishable resources of Mind's boundless storehouse. Thus we learn to "glean spiritual harvests."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

RECOGIENDO COSECHAS ESPIRITUALES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

EN LAS HAZAÑAS de valor que hombres y mujeres llevan a cabo en estos días, en el ánimo, la fortitud y la perseverancia que expresan, vislumbramos el amor, la presencia y el poder de Dios. Tales hazañas contribuyen a revelar la idea verdadera del ser a la humanidad, y poco a poco la existencia tal como Dios la conoce se va manifestando.

En este plano de existencia, sin embargo, hay mucho que parece corroborar el falso argumento de que la creación espiritual de Dios, cuyo relato encontramos en el primer capítulo del Génesis, no se ha mantenido en su perfección original, sino que, después de que Dios vio "todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno" (Génesis, 1:31), un concepto erróneo proyectó su sombra sobre la obra gloriosa de Dios, al parecer introduciendo su contrario,—un relato falso de pecado y mortalidad.

De este concepto invertido de la creación, Cristo Jesús vino a redimirnos. Vino con un punto de vista enteramente nuevo,—el conocimiento verdadero de Dios y el hombre. El mundo está comprendiendo poco a poco que el propósito de Jesús era el revelar a la comprensión humana el patrimonio del hombre,—el conocimiento de que es el hijo de Dios. Las tinieblas de la falsedad fueron penetradas por este hombre maravilloso. Donde los mortales no podían ver más que una creación material y existencia finita, Cristo Jesús reconoció la creación de Dios en su perfección pristine. Dondequiera que iba, y dondequiera que sus enseñanzas fueron aceptadas, él dispersó con la luz de su visión inspirada las tinieblas del falso sentido material, porque percibió las verdades espirituales que estuvieron con el Padre "antes que el mundo fuese".

En su libro MISCELÁNEOS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 341): "Cuándo tendrá todo el género humano un solo Dios,—un afecto indiviso, que deja el concepto material e ilusorio de las cosas por la base y la construcción espirituales, que son reales, buenas y eternas?" Muchos hoy en día comprenden la necesidad perentoria que hay de disipar las ilusiones mortales por un entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Están aprendiendo a echar fuera del pensamiento humano las creencias obstructivas, que han parecido objetivarse como enfermedad, guerra, pobreza y muerte; y se abren los ojos para ver la naturaleza ancha e ilimitada de los dones que Dios confiere al hombre,—las bendiciones que El nunca rehusa al hombre.

Pasa a veces que ciertas imágenes mentales erróneas parecen caer delante de nuestra vista como copos de nieve, y miramos con horror a las sombras que proyectan. Con todos los medios materiales que están a nuestra disposición podemos tratar de eliminar las sombras, sólo para encontrarlas tan obscuras como siempre. Entonces la razón nos manda mirar hacia dentro, si quisiéramos encontrar la obstrucción que causa la sombra y obscurece la luz, y encontramos que los pensamientos que hemos admitido y albergado son los responsables de la experiencia que hemos tenido. Es el reino mental por lo

tanto que tenemos que observar, para echar fuera los ladrones que nos roban de nuestra paz, salud y alegría. Tenemos que abandonar nuestras debilidades mortales, si quisiéramos ver el cielo abriéndose a nuestra vista.

La señora Eddy, en la página 79 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCIÓN E INTROSPECCIÓN), escribe: "No es por los oídos que la verdad espiritual puede percibirse y amarse; ni viene este entendimiento por las experiencias de otros. Recogemos cosechas espirituales de nuestras pérdidas materiales. En este calor consumidor las imágenes erróneas se borran del lienzo de la mente mortal; y así el pigmento material que forma la base se desvanece hasta que quede invisible." En esta declaración vemos que todo individuo tiene algún trabajo que hacer si ha de "desnudarse del hombre viejo" y descubrir el reino de los cielos dentro de sí mismo. Las imágenes erróneas tienen que disiparse. Entonces dejarán de proyectar sus sombras sobre nuestras vidas.

A veces se presenta un problema de escasez en una iglesia, en un negocio o en una experiencia individual. Hay obligaciones, y no hay dinero para hacerles frente. Se convocan conferencias para discutir la situación; se consideran soluciones y salidas posibles, sin poder llegar a conclusiones satisfactorias para vencer estos obstáculos. Entonces alguien descubre bastante para darse cuenta de que los que están encargados de resolver este problema, miran en la dirección errónea para encontrar la solución deseada. Están contando sus ingresos limitados, considerando sus grandes obligaciones, buscando en la materia el abastecimiento, que no puede encontrarse nunca allí.

Es un esfuerzo francamente inútil el tratar de eliminar una sombra, sin eliminar antes la obstrucción que causa la sombra. Dondequiera que estuviere el problema, en nuestras iglesias, en nuestros negocios o en nuestra experiencia individual, tenemos que dar toda nuestra atención a la eliminación de los "cuadros erróneos" en el "lienzo de la mente mortal", si quisiéramos cumplir nuestro deseo de ver el "pigmento material que forma la base desvanecerse hasta que quede invisible."

Esto no debiera ser difícil si nos damos cuenta de la naturaleza mental de nuestras dificultades. El albergar una creencia de escasez, pecado o enfermedad, que no se haya verificado, puede ser la causa de esas experiencias tan desagradables en nuestra vida; mientras que "la verdad espiritual, aprendida y amada" nos enseña a vencer estos errores, a gozar de las bendiciones infinitas de Dios, y a comprender que las provisiones celestiales, incluso la pureza y la salud, son inagotables y eternamente abarcadas en el ser del hombre. Esta verdad disipa las sombras proyectadas por las creencias erróneas, y los rayos de la luz divina, sin ser interceptados por ninguna obstrucción, revelan los recursos impercederos de los almacenes ilimitados de la Mente. Así aprendemos a "recoger cosechas espirituales."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en esta idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and
only textbook on Christian
Science Mind-healing is
published in the following
editions:—

- Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges \$2.00
- Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
- Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semirigid morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
- Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
- Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges 5.00
- De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
- Clear type Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
- Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
- Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
- Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, inter-pointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN
TRANSLATIONS
Cloth editions only, black
only, marbled edges, each \$2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUNSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by Mary Baker Eddy

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, \$3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, \$3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at all Christian Science Sunday services. Printed in English; also in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, for one year, \$1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, \$2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, \$2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, \$1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unseen" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, \$12.00; three months, \$3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, \$1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 4 issues of The Christian Science Sentinel and 4 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose \$1.

Name
Street
City
State
CSP-A

Intimate Message: Washington

Finland Was 'Such a Good Little Country' By Mary Hornaday

When you say "Finland" to most Americans they immediately think of a brave little nation that respected international agreement by paying its debts after the big European nations had stopped. In Washington, they also think of Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States.

A newspaperman doing a publicity job for the Finns at the height of their popularity listed 17 reasons why the United States and Finland had been good friends. Three of the reasons were Mr. Procope.

Time after time before the Finns joined up with the Nazis the six-foot, blue-eyed Minister wrenched the heart-strings of American officials from Cordell Hull on down with his pleas for help for the valiant Finns that went practically unanswered because of the neutrality law.

In her new book, "Washington Waltz," Helen Lombard, member of the inner diplomatic circle, quotes Secretary Hull as lamenting as he turned down one more Finnish request, "It's really a shame. Finland is such a good little country."

Picture Radically Changed

Today the picture has changed. State Department action indicates that the Finns have extended their goal in the war against Russia beyond the recovery of lost territory, that they continue to act under the pressure of Nazi dictation. Hard-pressed Moscow, alarmed at the prospect of new Finnish aggression, is supposed to have exerted pressure on the United States through Britain for this week's warning to Finland to get out of the war or risk the loss of American friendship.

Issuing the ultimatum to Finland was one of the hardest duties Cordell Hull has had to perform in his State Department career. It meant stern hewing to the anti-Nazi line in the face of former friendship, personified by the amiable Mr. Procope.

The newspaperman who gave Mr. Procope one sixth of the credit for American-Finnish friendship did so, first, because extensive travels in the United States as representative of a co-operative exporting pulp and paper company and wide reading of American biography have given him something of the same deep understanding of American

character acquired by the former British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, in the same way. Second, his tall figure and ruddy complexion seemed to typify the Finnish physique; and third, because he handled himself so creditably in Washington.

Popular in Diplomatic Corps

Washington got its first glimpse of the handsome Envoy three or four years ago when he arrived to pay his respects to the President of the United States. It was Easter Monday and Mr. Roosevelt at the moment was on the south portico of the White House greeting egg-rollers. In true court manner, the new Envoy approached, three paces at a time, bowing a little deeper from the waist at each pause. Riding on the crest of pro-Finnish sentiment, he immediately became one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps.

As the Russo-Finnish war wore on, Mr. Procope invited newsmen to the Legation and from the map over the mantel in the Legation drawing room gave them a geography lesson on the war. The day he marked out Finland's losses in the peace pact, he was practically in tears.

Ironically, Mr. Procope has a British wife, the former Margaret Shaw, who has two brothers in the British Army. When anyone questions her about her sympathies, she says simply, "When I married Hjalmar I became a Finn." Their marriage and the birth of their son took place in Washington.

Personal popularity and sympathy do Mr. Procope little good these days, as far as aid to his people goes. Apart from private contributions, all that he was ever able to get out of the American Government was \$30,000,000 of loans, a little more than half of which was actually used for civilian relief at a time when guns and airplanes were urgent, and \$2,380,000 worth of Red Cross supplies. Back home today the Finns are getting fed by the Germans and liking it.

Mr. Procope sits in Washington, baffled at the turn events have taken. It's hard to explain to his Government why the United States with all its past penchant for neutrality has now turned against its little friend, Finland. The answer is—neutrality is being repealed.

Memo from Britain:

Democracy in the International Sphere By Robert Powell

The European war hasn't diminished but has increased general interest in the problem of an international organization that can be evolved so as to avoid a repetition of the present catastrophe.

Free Europe is busily considering this issue today even in the middle of war and with Germany still undefeated. The London correspondent is particularly justified in speaking today for Free Europe since the British Capital is the headquarters of the free governments of most of those nations which have been overrun by the Germans but which fight on. During the past few months they have had their experts working on postwar problems, especially regarding the type of international organization that can maintain peace in the new world.

Criticisms of the former League of Nations made by the small nations of Europe can be summed up as due first to the failure of the League's attempt to draw up an ideal which was practicable only at a later period. Secondly, despite the trust put by the League in ideals, there was insufficient means for protecting them adequately. Thirdly, the League was clearly a political institution which lacked the armed authority necessary to enforce its decisions. Fourthly, in the future a reconstituted League must include Russia and the United States as members.

Criticism Constructive

Such criticisms, it should be repeated, are not made or considered as evidence for abandoning attempts at international co-operation, but as constructive hints in planning a new organization.

The small nations' experiences during the past two and a half years have convinced them that their hopes of security in the future cannot, as formerly, be effectively safeguarded by excessive nationalism and exaggerated conceptions of state sovereignty in the face of aggression against strong powers. They're, therefore, all the more willing to have a new and broader-based conception which promises genuine security. A significant example of this is the Polish statesman's remark, that "Germany's unprincipled aggression against militarily unprepared states, which trusted too much in treaties and international rights, has given rise to the thought that an international combination of peace-loving states, even at the sacrifice of some sovereignty, and not neutrality, is the key to future peace."

It is no exaggeration to say that the smaller nations' attitude is summed up as, "We are now willing to co-operate in a sensible and far-reaching scheme. It is up to the great powers to show the necessary leadership." For this purpose the small nations are convinced that the British Empire and the United States and Russia must co-operate closely to insure success. It is unnecessary today to preach to the small nations that "peace is

one and indivisible." All they need is the proof that the great powers are willing to act upon it. Britain's appeasement policy in the four years preceding the outbreak of the war and the United States' abandonment from the outset of the League of Nations still cause uncertainty in the small nations. The small nations of Europe today plead for Anglo-American leadership in world affairs beginning with large-scale help in the immediate postwar period through raw materials and foodstuffs for building up countries robbed and stripped of their economic wealth by German occupation. All this must be added to Anglo-American co-operation in political and economic reconstruction in the years following. Britain and the United States cannot abandon Europe after this war, otherwise it will end in their own undoing, say the small nations. Never did Britain enjoy greater prestige on the Continent. More and more representatives of small nations are heard declaring the British Commonwealth of Nations, backed by the United States, should initiate a new international organization (one spokesman recently summarized the situation in the words of the late Lord Lothian, "There is the only place where power can be found behind the laws of a liberal and democratic world").

Mutual Benefits Must Be Apparent

Another good sign is that it is emphasized that any new European or world organization can only permanently succeed if it begins with regional blocs wherein the mutual benefits of close co-operation are self-evident to all member states. In other words, start building from the bottom upwards and the final superstructure will be a simple expression of common interest. It is premature to discuss details of the various schemes of this type just now but it is clear that such plans are often envisaged as consisting of a European League of Nations, a Pan-American Congress and the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which would function independently in most affairs but would be prepared to surrender some rights for the common good.

Dealing particularly with Europe, the small nations emphasize that Germany's expansionist tendency must be effectively curbed and that the special problem of organization of free nations between the Baltic and the Black Seas must be thoroughly worked out.

World solidarity, federalism, European co-operation—the name is immaterial—undoubtedly is in the air today. But it is doubtful whether any particular scheme advanced hitherto is satisfactory. All that is clear is that the small nations, acting on the belief that this war is a war for Democracy, now want to see Democracy have its chance in the international sphere and that to do so the Anglo-Saxon world must claim a leading role.

The Country Speaks: California

A Cadet Speaks By Nate White

San Francisco
The question of morale in the United States Army got some rough handling here the other day at the hands of a young cadet, about six feet two, from Santa Maria Air Field. He tossed it right back to all of us who are outside the Nation's armed forces.

Let the cadet talk:
"Morale in the Army is now good. The men have become accustomed to military ways. They're using the experience to learn. They're not standing still. They're making progress. They're not under the threat today to the Nation. They're unified behind the President. They're patriotic. Why talk about Army morale at all? It's civilian morale we chaps in the Army are concerned about!"

This cadet has been around on the Coast, militarily speaking. He spent 13 weeks at Camp Roberts, was transferred to Camp San Luis Obispo and now to Santa Maria Field. He participated in the Northwest maneuvers last summer. He spent some time at Fort Ord near Monterey. He ought to know Army life from the private soldier's point of view.

"We men in the Army just can't understand why so many civilians are asleep to the serious situation this Nation must face. We don't understand why citizens dissent so readily from the President's views. It ought to be clear that we can't live at peace with Hitler's world. If there's any morale problem in the Army it's only a reflection of what's going on outside."

"Clean up civilian morale. The Army can take care of itself!"

The cadet told about a platoon in which he served. Of about 50 men in the platoon, he knew of at least six who had foreign backgrounds. One was a refugee from Austria. Another had escaped to America the day before he was to be called up to the Bulgarian Army. Another was a Chinese, and so on. These men cannot understand why the United States Army does not teach its members to hate and sing songs of hatred as did European soldiers whom they knew, yet they are good soldiers, patriotic and loyal, the cadet said.

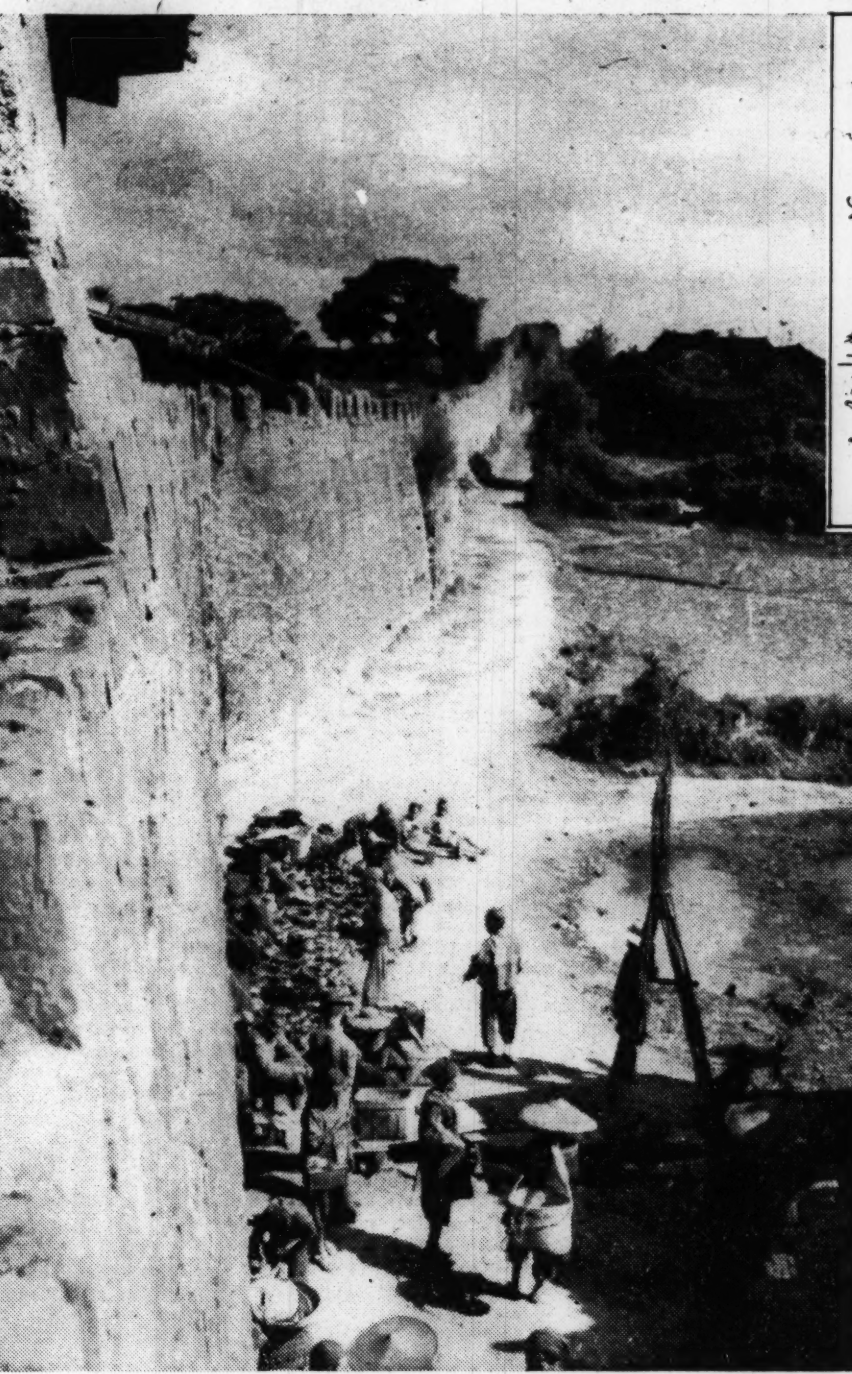
Queried about Japanese boys in the Army, the Cadet declared they are a fine lot and are patriotic. He said he had seen no evidence of discrimination against them by other men in the Army.

The question of beer in Army camps came up. The beer is available at camp stores for consumption on the premises. It is not served at meals.

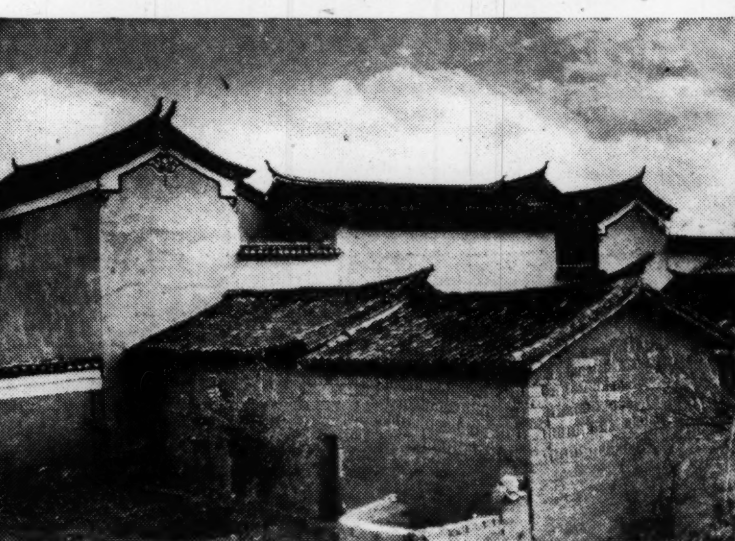
Again the cadet:
"When young men first come in the Army, if they have been drinking in private life, they continue for a short period in the Army. Some of them seem to think it helps them over the adjustments of the first few weeks. Most of the new men don't drink and many of those who drank at first begin to do without it. It's the professional soldiers, the men who have been in the Army five to eight years, who do most of the drinking. They give the Army the reputation for drinking which gets around. The new men, the selectees, for the most part are a high type. They're busy. They're anxious to succeed. They can't if they drink."

That seemed to wind up the question of morale, so far as the Army is concerned, according to a six-foot-two cadet.

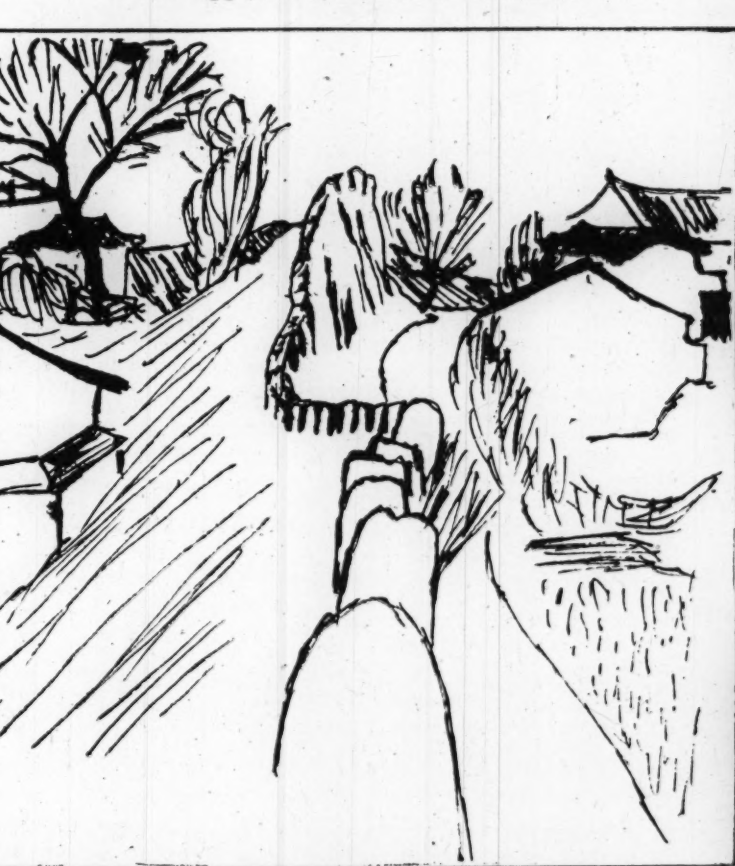
A Missionary's Wife Photographs the Burma Road



Chennan Market: Outside the Town Wall



The Higgins New House at Chennan



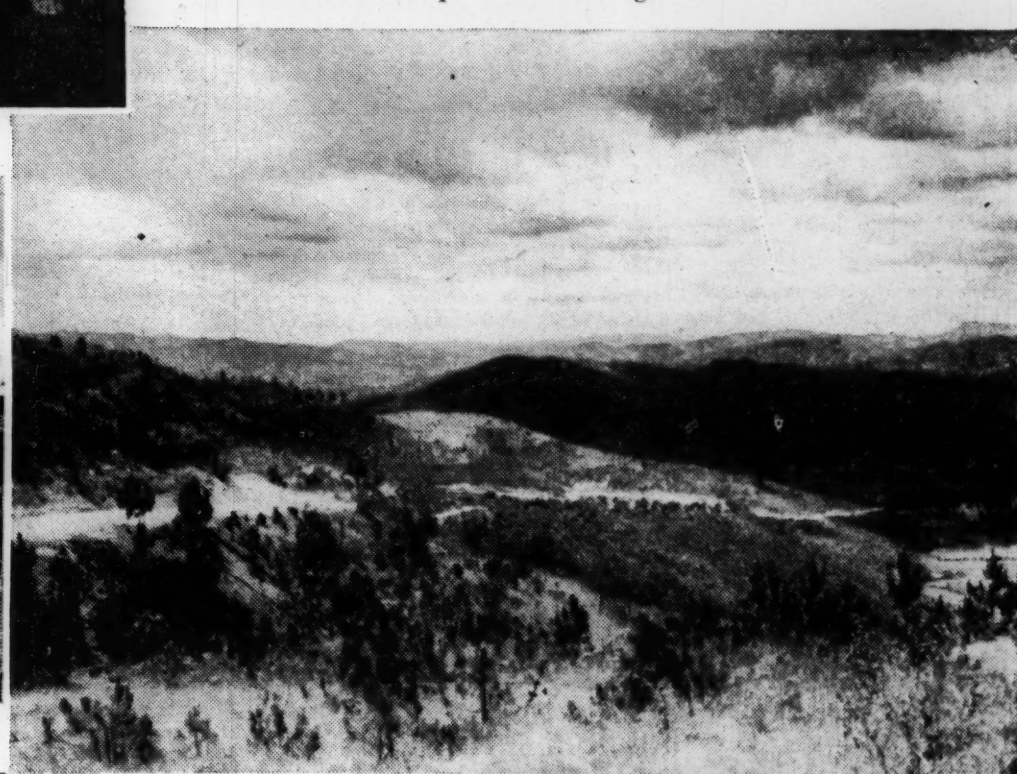
"The Highest Place in the Wall"—Chennan



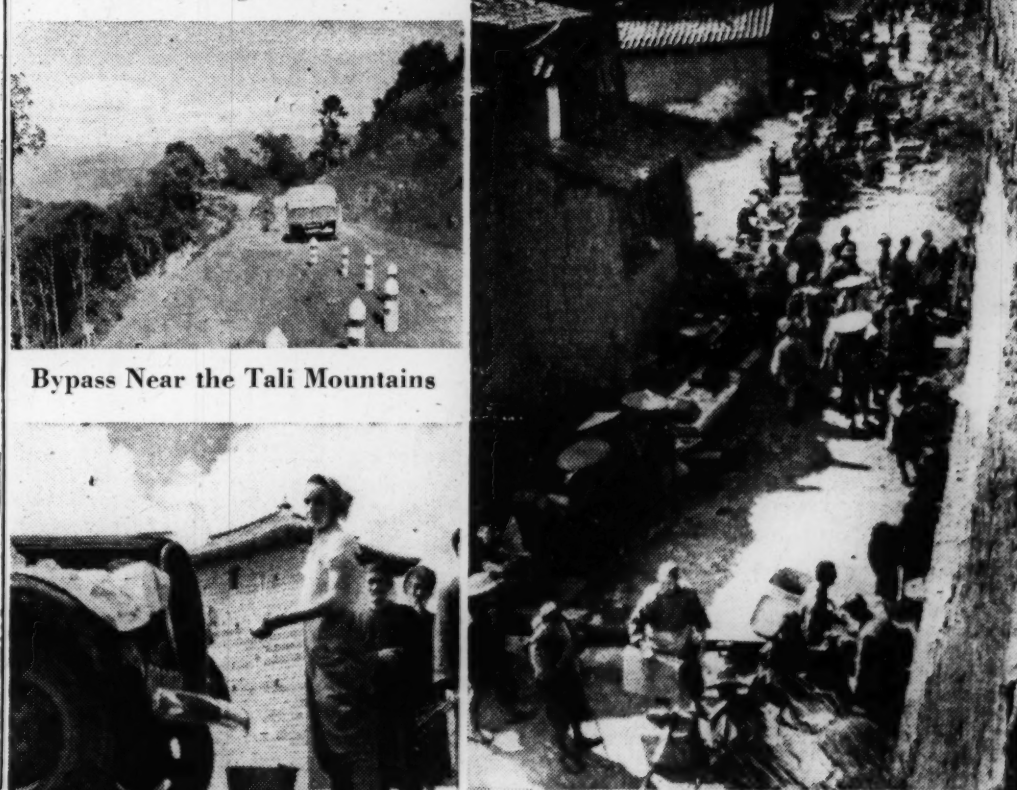
"The Road From My Window Looking Over the Town Wall"
Pen sketch of Chennan, China, by Mrs. Charles A. Higgins, wife of an Episcopal Missionary, who drove up the Burma Road with her husband and four-month-old baby to their new headquarters in this town. An article by Mrs. Higgins about her trip appears on today's Editorial Page.



The Road at This Aqueduct Crossing Was in Good Condition



Scene Along the Road



Above: Chennan Market Looking West
Left: Washing En Route

NEWS ITEM—BOSTON—WINDOW CLEANERS STRIKE EXTENDS INTO THIRD WEEK.



'V' Drive Helps to Unite Foes of Axis

Continued from Page 1

slow that what used to be a haul of a few hours for an express freight between Vienna and Dresden now takes at least a month. Serious railway collisions are frequent, especially when Nazi troop trains or munitions are on the move, oil-burning transports have proved self-burning as well, and fires have robbed the Nazis of large quantities of timber, hay, straw and blankets destined for the eastern front. At Prerov a head-on collision between troop trains blocked the lines for days.

Communications Damaged. The permanent wire is constantly interfered with and damage to telegraphs and cables reported from all over the country. Sabotage of various kinds in factories has been general.

Destruction of an electric transformer in the Skoda Works made several sections idle for five days; important alloys were lost at an aircraft works, and in a search for them a storehouse was so completely disorganized that the factory had to cease production for several days until order was restored from chaos.

At the same works a file containing the cancellation of an order was lost, and as a result the entire order for production of the canceled order for two further months, wasting valuable hours and more valuable raw material. A similar episode at a factory I must not name represented at least a week's delay in deliveries at the start of a heavy German offensive in the East.

Sabotage and Reprisals. That is only a bare outline of the tale that tells also of counterfeited petrol coupons, fires, agricultural sabotage, industrial guerrilla warfare of all kinds—and of fierce Nazi reprisals.

Though all this might well have happened anyway, it is associated now with and co-ordinated into the international V campaign and emphasizes that the writing of the letter symbolic of victory in public places and rapping out its Morse code equivalent means a very different thing on the Continent from what it ever has here or in the United States.

In Britain the V sign became a craze exploited by people who like writing things on walls anyway, by folk who cash in on any popular innovation that can be sold as a trinket or window decoration. By those who do a thing because they are told it is being done, and by vaudeville artists glad of a new anti-Nazi gag.

On the Continent the V has been a grim expression of the resolve and resentment that has raised a smile only when it has involved discomfort or worse for the Nazi overlords.

Offset to Nazi Propaganda. It has been an outlet of deep national sentiments. It has been an emblem of serious damage to the Nazi cause. It has tended to offset the "total propaganda" value of the presence of German troops and the Gestapo.

It has relieved a sense of isolation and impotence and spread the feeling that Great Britain is still in operational touch with its disarmed Allies.

Consequently although the V is just a gesture, its implications as a harness for a pull against the Nazis have been serious and far-reaching.

As a matter of fact it has reached further than its organizers intended at this time, and there has arisen such a wide discrepancy between the mild recommendations for economic obstructiveness from London and the violent sequels on the Continent that the Allied Governments located here felt seriously concerned.

Care in Radio Leadership. Fierce German reprisals have followed increasingly desperate actions prompted by the attitude of mind which V has done so much to support, and the attendant danger of an ensuing depression among victimized communities raises the new and complex problem relating to "radio leadership."

This obviously calls for the most careful timing since nothing is

likelier to lose support for such leadership than inflammatory advice to people who cannot share in intended action.

From a military viewpoint it is highly desirable that oppressed people should retain cohesion and give as much trouble as possible to the Nazis.

But no less desirable is it that these people should not become so war weary and word weary that they fail to respond to exhortations when the High Command sees the opportunity for their profitable co-operation in a renewal of the "Battle of Europe."

Premature Trouble Avoided.

Therefore the European board promoting the V campaign is endeavoring to retain control of the shadow army without getting it into premature trouble. How difficult that is can be assessed from the trouble it has got into already despite counsels of restraint from here.

The Germans tried to counter-attack on this propaganda front

by exhibiting bigger and better V's themselves. The July 17 radio-caster from German home stations said: "What people are seeking is some small showing that they belong to the community that has been founded in the struggle. . . . This sign exists—it is the sign V, the initial of the old call 'Victoria'—the obsolete German term for victory, which has long since been supplanted by the German word 'Sieg.'"

But on July 29 the Germans were not so eager to claim V as their own, and a Bremen broadcast in English declared: "It was the English who started this V business. They started the war, too."

Altogether the results of the campaign are held here to justify the declaration of the pseudonymous Colonel Britton on the radio to the army he commands but never sees: "You, the V army, have dictated a course of conduct to the Germans and you have imposed your will on them."

Britain and Dominions Confer On Possible Rift With Japan

Continued from Page 1

Australians are understood to have put up to the British Cabinet the suggestion that Britain not only declare war on Japan, but also on the United States demands that it withdraw from the attack on Russia—but also that Britain and the Dominions at the same time break off relations with Japan.

In both British and Dominion circles here the prevailing view is that any action of this sort against Japan must ultimately depend on the United States attitude.

Time for Stronger Action. For some time lately there has been a growing feeling in Australia and New Zealand that the time has come to take a stronger line against the Japanese.

It is pointed out that if the British have to fight soon in the Caucasus the lines of communication between Australia, India, and the Persian Gulf would become even greater importance than at present, and these lines would be open to attack by Japan any time the latter chose.

There is a feeling that the best way to deal with this danger is to

take a strong line from the start, beginning with the breaking off of diplomatic relations. This it is claimed would have the advantage of making it perfectly plain where Japan stands.

Await American Support.

But neither Britain nor Australia, it is felt here, could risk such a move unless they could be confident of American support.

By support, however, is not meant that America need necessarily follow suit in breaking off relations with Japan.

What is meant is that should Japan not see the warning and continue its expansionist policy that the United States would then act on the assumption that any further aggression in the Pacific by Japan constituted a threat to America's vital interests.

The outcome of these consultations between London and the Dominion Capital as well as Washington is believed here still to hang in the balance.

The probability is that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is not prepared as yet to take a stronger line against Japan. The possibility of a surprise in this respect, however, cannot be entirely ruled out.

1,000 Tanks in Carolinas Action

WITH THE ARMY IN THE CAROLINAS, Nov. 5 (P)—The full force of the Armored Division—more than 1,000 tanks and other fighting machines—was thrown into the training battles of the Carolinas today.

All through a cold, rainy night the First Armored Division moved about 25 miles in a semi-circle from North Carolina into South Carolina in a desperate attempt to save the First Army Corps being squeezed by the stronger First Army.

It was the tanks' mission to cut off the head of the broad front being pushed eastward south of Charlotte, N. C.

Soon after dawn the mechanized infantrymen and artillerymen of the Armored Division struck the scout cars and horse cavalry of the First Army near McBee, S. C.

Before the pitched battle in the streets with blanks and smoke screens—as children went to school—the artillerymen had been in position to shell the town for 10 minutes.

From McBee the tanks pushed northwestward for the main attack that, if successful, will give the First Corps a breathing spell and possibly throw the First Army attack into confusion for a day.

What's It About?

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5 (P)—An educational program for the 125,000 officers and enlisted men of the Second Army, designed to

insure that they'll know what they are fighting for in case of war, is announced.

Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear declared in the announcement that "far too many soldiers consider that they are in service only because the Government ordered it."

The three-month program, part of regular training, will be prepared by prominent historians and qualified officers, General Lear said. It will include:

(1) Geography and rudiments of international trade affecting the United States; (2) history of the United States and the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine; (3) the Constitution and historical background of democracy; (4) discussion of Nazi, Fascist and Communist political systems as compared to American democracy; and (5) summary of conditions and events leading to the present war.

Hostile Slogans Greet

Halifax in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5 (P)—A group of women carrying banners which read "Halifax, Go Home" and "Halifax is a War Monger" paraded in front of City Hall today as Viscount and Viscountess Halifax called on Mayor and Mrs. Edward Blythin.

Others banners bore such legends as "Give Us Back Our White House," "Wake Up Paul Revere—the British Are Here" and "Halifax Believes in Freedom of the Seizure."

Police escorting the British Ambassador and Lady Halifax said there were about 40 women in the group and identified the demonstrators as mothers and wives of men in Army camps.

F. C. C. Asks Mutual

For Complaint Facts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (P)—The Fight for Freedom Committee complained to the Federal Communications Commission today that the Mutual Broadcasting System had failed to give it time to answer recent America First Committee speeches.

Chairman James Lawrence Fly wrote Mutual that "I should appreciate receiving from you a statement of facts as to how this matter has been handled by the Mutual Broadcasting System."

The New York Chapter of the America First Committee some time ago complained to the F. C. C. that the networks failed to provide "adequate" air time for a Madison Square Garden meeting at which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, and Charles A. Lindbergh were among the speakers. At that time Mr. Fly asked all three networks for a statement.

Air Fatalities Up One

GEORGETOWN, Calif., Nov. 5 (P)—The number of fatalities in Army plane crashes in northern California in the past 10 days reached 10 today when Lieut. M. H. Walker, pilot of a missing bomber, was found in his wrecked plane. Eight other men were thrown out of the bomber, damaged in mid-air by a storm Sunday night, and parachuted to safety in the Sierra foothills. One other Army pilot is still missing.

Montclair Defense Leaders



Mrs. Ralph Williams
Co-chairman, with Mrs. Richard S. Bethell, of the Montclair Defense Council.



Mrs. Richard S. Bethell
Co-chairman, with Mrs. Ralph Williams, of the Montclair Defense Council.

Women Get Larger Role In Civilian Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Home-makers and business women, delving into such unaccustomed subjects as auto mechanics, first aid, and marksmanship, are rapidly rounding out the feminine side of the local civilian defense program which Montclair inaugurated ahead of most Jersey municipalities.

With 3,000 volunteers on call and several courses of instruction in defense now under way at the Adult Education Center here, local women have been "signing up for the duration" in the last six months under the direction of the Women's Activities Committee of the Local Defense Council, operating under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. Richard S. Bethell and Mrs. Ralph Williams.

The Activities Committee, now in its new location at 65 Chestnut Street, is avoiding excited, spur-of-the-moment appeals and pressing steadily ahead with its task of mobilizing the abilities of local women and preparing them for jobs which the defense emergency may bring.

Ready to Fill Jobs

"We hope to be able to supply women for any jobs which the Defense Council may call upon us to fill," Mrs. Bethell explained. "Women may be asked to fill regular jobs vacated by men. In that case such courses as typing and shorthand, merchandizing and Spanish, offered by the Center, will prove invaluable."

"We are, however, especially stressing the idea that the defense work must not emasculate the regular welfare organizations of Montclair," she added. "Defense work should find a place in addition to regular women's volunteer activities, not in place of them. Volunteers must not neglect their regular welfare jobs merely to do preparedness work."

Mrs. Williams, co-chairman, emphasized the value of maintaining sound and solvent homes in the face of rising prices and commodity scarcities. In furthering such work, the course in Home Management will be helpful in teaching

new methods for saving time, money and energy in the home, she pointed out. Many studies not directly geared to defense are valuable in maintaining the home front, it was agreed.

Existing agencies have been generally employed in setting up the new defense courses in Montclair; the Red Cross instructs in first aid, nutrition and disaster relief, while local armories are used for marksmanship study. In addition the Montclair League of Women Voters and the Young Women's Christian Association are providing valuable training.

Civilian Defense

Montclair began its civilian defense organization over a year ago. Then in February, 1941, Mayor William E. Speers and Commissioner Dallas S. Townsend, defense director, appointed two women, Mrs. Bethell and Mrs. Williams, to the Defense Council. They at once asked 120 women's organizations to select representatives to serve with the new-forming Women's Activities Committee and 6,000 registration cards were distributed. One out of every two cards produced a volunteer.

During March and April a survey course was offered to all Montclair women, two lectures a week for three and a half weeks, telling of the opportunities for volunteer work. This fall a Training Course Committee had ready a series of defense courses at the Adult Education Center, based largely on requests for training made by various women volunteers.

There's a hum of activity at the Defense Council, now centralized in new offices at the Bureau of Public Health building. Men are filling out cards and volunteering through their local service and fraternal clubs, and women through their groups. While men will be assigned as fire wardens, air raid spotters, police reserves and home guards, women in increasing numbers are preparing for the equally vital, if less spectacular, services by which they will help maintain the home front.

Mayor



William E. Speers
Mayor of the City of Montclair, N. J., since 1936.

City Ranks Sixth in New Construction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Evidence of the attractiveness of local sites to home-seekers, statistics show that new home building in Montclair in 1940 staged a gain of 94.4 per cent over that of 1939, with 408 new houses constructed last year to accommodate 840 persons. Last year's construction in Montclair ranked sixth in New Jersey, according to the Investors Syndicate.

While population fell from 42,017 in 1930 to 39,807 in 1940, according to the 1940 Federal census, home building last year reached the highest levels, in both value and volume, that Montclair has seen in 11 years, according to Investors Syndicate figures. At the same time Montclair led all New Jersey municipalities in the cost, a person, of new house construction.

While Montclair ranked tenth in New Jersey in the number of houses built from 1931 through 1940, local new homes put up in 1940 represented 29.4 per cent of the total Montclair residential construction during the whole 10-year period. The lowest point in building construction for the 10 years came in 1934, when new homes were provided for only 68 persons, the Syndicate said. Last year's home valuations constituted 22.2 per cent of all the new home values created in the 1931-40 period.

Montclair 2-5980
Daily Deliveries in Montclair, Glen Ridge
Apple Gate Farm
Visit Our Ice Cream and Milk Bar
Buttermilk, Ice Cream, Cottage Cheese
Made on the farm
516 Grove Street
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Montclair Squares Its Beauty With Scene Thoreau Described

By William E. Speers
Mayor of Montclair, N. J.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred years ago Thoreau wrote: "The man is blessed who every day is permitted to behold anything so serene as the western sky at sunset, while revolutions vex the world," and Montclair's citizens are so blessed, for this active community, with a population of 39,807, climbs the eastern slope of the Orange Mountains, about 15 miles west of the great metropolis, New York.

A large percentage of our citizens are New York commuters, while equally as large a percentage are professional people with cultural backgrounds. Standards in Montclair are therefore unusually high, and our library, museum and public school system have been given national acclaim.

Montclair operates under the commission form of government. Five men are elected for a four-year term from the Town at large, one of whom is chosen Mayor at the organization meeting.

As Mayor of Montclair since 1936, I have been vitally and sincerely interested in its development. When my colleagues and I took office the financial structure, due in part to the aftermath of the depression, and in part to shortsightedness on the part of previous commissions, was in a deplorable state. By a rigid policy of "pay as you go" we have been able to reduce the bonded debt materially, and to issue no long-time bonds or notes for emergency relief of the indigent. In the meantime the assessable ratables in the Town have been consistently reduced to accord with existing conditions.

We have, through the co-operation of our Planning Board, instituted a long-range program of public improvements, not the least of which was doing away with antiquated gas lamps, so that now Montclair's streets are adequately lighted without detracting from the natural beauty of its thoroughfares.

No matter how diligently and faithfully the commissioners may work to keep Montclair the kind of Town its citizens have a right

to expect, they must have the help and co-operation of the men and women who make it their home. Montclair has on its advisory boards, citizens whose names are nationally and internationally famous. That these people work merely for the satisfaction of knowing that they are performing a needed public service, and not for any remuneration, is perhaps not generally known, and I should be remiss indeed if I did not accord them the great credit that is their due.

Montclair, like most municipalities in these times of great emergency, is faced with grave problems, but it is a town that we are proud of, for we are all working toward making it a better and a happier place in which to live.

A GENERAL
INSURANCE SERVICE
All Forms Written
Strongest Companies
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Road Tel. Montclair 2-4933
Office—
84 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020-2021

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Your Nearest
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
RETAIL STORE
IS LOCATED IN
MONTCLAIR
Bloomfield Ave. Phone
and Valley Rd. Mo. 3-0700

Cooper FURNITURE
AND ACCESSORIES
Studio
Artists and Interior Designers,
Custom Upholstery, Curtains,
Draperies and Hardware, Venetian Blinds
Fabrics, Floor Coverings, Wall
Papers, Pictures Artistically
Framed, Repaired
570 VALLEY RD. MO. 2-9179
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
We Have a Most Extensive
Selection of Fabrics

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
SPECIAL
10 Lbs. Finished Flatwork
including 5 men's shirts
hand-ironed for \$1.35
only
Homestyle Laundry
105 Walnut St. Montclair
2-0081

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
blue coal
Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil
We Maintain Our Own Fuel Oil
Storage Plant
Bloomfield 2-0603

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
JERRE R. BLODGETT
PLUMBING—HEATING
Modernizing and Repairing
Standard sanitary plumbing
fixtures, American radiator
heating equipment, Gas
house heating, Gas ranges
and water heaters.
58 GLENRIDGE AVENUE
Glen Ridge 2-8485

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Decil Luncheon
Coffee Tea
House Dinner
129 WATCHUNG AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO. 2-8708
Homemade Baked Goods for Sale

For Christmas
CARDS
BOOKS
GIFTS
Gift Wrappings
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

If the
Article or Service you
are seeking is not in
this issue, call
Montclair 2-1280
10 to 12 daily, except
Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
Montclair, New Jersey

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Bausch & Lomb Prism Binoculars
Thermometers and Barometers
H. C. Deuchler
541 Main Street, East Orange, N. J. Telephone Orange 3-1008
344 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N. J. Telephone Summit 6-3848

You will find complete banking and
safe deposit facilities at our offices in
six centers of the Oranges.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO.
EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box P-32, The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Air Fatalities Up One
GEORGETOWN, Calif., Nov. 5 (P)—The number of fatalities in Army plane crashes in northern California in the past 10 days reached 10 today when Lieut. M. H. Walker, pilot of a missing bomber, was found in his wrecked plane. Eight other men were thrown out of the bomber, damaged in mid-air by a storm Sunday night, and parachuted to safety in the Sierra foothills. One other Army pilot is still missing.

Higher Efficiency Marks
Montclair Lighting System
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A lighting system giving three times as effective illumination at no increase in cost has been put into effect in Montclair, the result of several years of experimentation and effort.
Reducing traffic tie-ups, preventing accidents, and generally brightening street appearance, the new system has been written up by engineering journals and some of its specially designed equipment, notably the intersection lights developed to Montclair specifications, are now being manufactured by the General Electric and Westinghouse companies.
Three years ago Montclair, in company with many other municipalities, had an obsolete, unplanned lighting system, much of it over 20 years old. Then local citizens heard how planned street lighting installations, in Detroit, for instance, had reduced night driving hazards as much as 88 per cent. They decided Montclair could do as well, and when the utility company owning the local system proved unable to prescribe, the town called in Arthur J. Sweet as its own consulting engineer.
It was discovered that utilization of fewer and larger lights and of lamps placed higher on their poles, gave better illumination. It was found that carefully designed reflectors would direct the light rays just where needed, even four ways at an intersection if need be.
Under Stuart M. Weaver, Town Engineer, the plans were put through, equipment designed, purchases made and gradually the work went ahead on main Montclair thoroughfares. Today, with the utility co-operating, "three times as effective street lighting at no increase in cost"—Montclair's boast—is becoming increasingly a fact.
"Street lighting, in contrast to water supply or pavement construction, is usually a backward and inefficient public service," Mr. Weaver declares. "Many municipal engineers themselves have little conception of what modern street lighting is or what its advantages are. But the public demands governmental economy and traffic safety. Good street lighting can

SPORTSWEAR CLASSICS
The Bab's Shop
484 Bloomfield Avenue - MONTCLAIR
420 Springfield Avenue - SUMMIT

Modern Life Insurance
Solves Many Problems
Estate Building
Educational Funds
Retirement Funds
Business Protection
CONSULT
BANKERS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
MONTCLAIR NEW JERSEY

For a Home in MONTCLAIR
Call on
Charles S. Holmes & Co. REALTORS
Residential specialists for 25 years
117 Watchung Ave. Mo. 2-3460

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
for
Fine Flowers
Masemann
416 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR 2-3000

The Bab's Shop
484 Bloomfield Avenue - MONTCLAIR
420 Springfield Avenue - SUMMIT

The largest selection of toys in the State of New Jersey at the lowest possible prices may be found at
The Montclair Toy Shop
32 Church St. Montclair 2-6662
A deposit will hold any article until Christmas
Our Other Store:
THE EAST ORANGE TOY SHOP

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
for
Fine Flowers
Masemann
416 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR 2-3000

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
blue coal
Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil
We Maintain Our Own Fuel Oil
Storage Plant
Bloomfield 2-0603

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
JERRE R. BLODGETT
PLUMBING—HEATING
Modernizing and Repairing
Standard sanitary plumbing
fixtures, American radiator
heating equipment, Gas
house heating, Gas ranges
and water heaters.
58 GLENRIDGE AVENUE
Glen Ridge 2-8485

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Decil Luncheon
Coffee Tea
House Dinner
129 WATCHUNG AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MO. 2-8708
Homemade Baked Goods for Sale

Foster L. Price
UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
FURNITURE CARPETS
166 Bloomfield Ave., Verona, N. J.
Verona 2-4680

Montclair Notable Example of a City's Ability to Live Graciously and Progressively

Intelligent Citizenry Puts Community Interest Foremost

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—"A home city for intelligent living"—"A gracious commuter's community"—"A sociologist's ideal."

When a municipality of 40,000 persons, just 14 miles across the Hudson River from downtown New York, wins these characteristics, it's worth looking into.

Mix together handsome houses, a sprinkling of apartments, almost no industries, three main shopping districts, several parks, 33 churches and 84 commuters' trains a day, cover it all with spreading trees, and you have the physical side of Montclair. Then, stir in an intelligent citizenry that insists on progressive schools, activates nearly 500 clubs and lends experts who sit without pay on local commissions—and you have the town's essential nature.

Montclair is tied to New York by two railroads, by automobile highways and bridges, by bus lines and tubes, yet Manhattan does not set its tempo. An estimated 70 per cent of its workers commute daily to the canyons of Gotham, yet they find time at home for the community-bred culture sometimes swept aside in metropolitan living.

High in Community Spirit

Montclair was ranked ahead of any city in the East in comparative community values, in a recent study by Dr. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University. Evaluating "general goodness of life for good people," he put Montclair ahead of all but two cities out of 300 throughout the United States. He had good reason to.

For this is a town where, for instance, educational and service club activities crowd crime and politics off the local newspaper's front pages. This is a town where editorial agitation for school board economies has been known—strangely enough—to be censured rather than applauded.

This is a town where women play a large part in matters cultural and intellectual. The wives, left home when the 8:31 pulls out, are not too busy with housework to take an interest in their church activities, in Parent-Teacher work, in adult education, in defense efforts. The women have outshone the men more than once in local Community Chest drives.

One may also credit the multiplicity and activity of local clubs, there being actually nearly 500 of them among 40,000 persons, ranging from the Rotary Club to the Boy Rangers. The maintenance,



Montclair Free Public Library

Time Out for Lunch

Noontime scene in Montclair High School Cafeteria.

by a municipality the size of Montclair, of service clubs, of parish groups, of golfing, national, intellectual, fraternal, women's, boys', and hobby clubs to this number, partially indicates the mental activity of local inhabitants.

Business Mainly Retail

Local business is concerned chiefly with the retail trade—groceries and dresses for Mrs. Commuter, suits and automobiles for Mr. Commuter, movies and marbles for Junior. There are almost no factories. Three fourths of all local retail sales are food purchases. Building, however, is a booming trade just now, with home construction the most active in 11 years.

Because of local alertness, local government—which has evolved through the years from Township Committee form to Town Council to Town Commission—is closely scrutinized at all times. The result is an able regime that has succeeded in saving taxpayers' money. Specifically it has saved a good

'Playgrounds for All' Provide Recreation

Montclair has often been called the "Mountain Town of Northern New Jersey." As citizens look to New York or the factories nearer the Hudson River for a livelihood, for really outdoor hikes and relaxation they look nearer home. For such purposes there are town parks valued at \$400,000 and county parks valued at nearly \$200,000. These "playgrounds for all" add up to 226 acres.

Art Museum

A sociologist, seeking to trace the wellspring of Montclair's cultural community life, might begin with the local Public Library system, founded in 1869. This library, expanded through Carnegie Foundation grants, has become a model for smaller libraries in many parts of the world. Just now it is pioneering in the use of automatic machines for card and reference indexing.

Art Museum

A second wellspring is the local Art Museum, sponsored for public benefit by the Montclair Art Association—one of those 500 clubs. Housed in a handsome building, this museum has enlarged threefold its original collection of 50 paintings, while its Rand Indian Collection has given citizens an intimate knowledge of the "first settlers" of America.

Energy Citizenry

An energetic citizenry is no new phenomenon for Montclair, however. The local region was first settled as far back as 1678 by restless Americans who jogged down over early roads from Branford, Guilford and New Haven, Connecticut. They trekked to what was known as East Jersey and fixed their houses on the easterly slope of the "First Mountain," first of that series of parallel hills known as the Watchung Mountains.

They founded a typically farm settlement, planted crops, raised cows and horses. They were proudly proud of the heights from which they could see the City of New York on a bright day, but had no idea of the difference that city was to make to their town as the years passed. Along came the Revolutionary War and Gen. George Washington, on Oct. 26, 1780, used a local house as temporary headquarters while on the march to support Lafayette's expedition against Staten Island.

When peace returned, the community expanded and acquired the name of West Bloomfield; the original township had been named after General Bloomfield. But by 1860 folks tired of seeing their mail and baggage carried by mistake to Bloomfield, N. J., or to the West Bloomfield over in New York State. A public indignation meeting was held and delegates sought a new title for the town.

Having in mind the Watchung hill near by, they thought of "Eagleton," "Hillside" and "Claremont." Then Julius H. Pratt suggested that a unique name be coined by reversing Claremont and making it Montclair. Dubious at first, local inhabitants finally agreed and the local railroad and post office soon swung over to the new appellation, which was considered quite out of the ordinary. Indeed, local historians said they could find no other Montclair in the world, save one old ruined castle on the Rhine which had once borne that title.

Like other northern New Jersey towns, Montclair paralleled, in its development, the growth of railroads for commuting purposes. Service between Newark and the West Bloomfield terminal had been established in 1856 but for more than 15 years passengers had to change trains at Newark. A trip to New York City in those days was no quick morning ride with just time enough to read the newspaper.

Direct Line Obtained

In 1866, however, public-spirited citizens obtained a State charter permitting a direct rail line to the Hudson River. The new road was completed in 1873 and promptly went bankrupt in the general depression of that year, but Montclair saw its advantages in a flash and the trains continued to be run. Really values increased and com-

Montclair Library Tests New Bookkeeping Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Often a leader in new techniques, the Montclair Public Library is today pioneering in two tests of advanced procedures. On the one hand, it is trying out the use of electrically-operated "business machines" for the recording of loans, returns and reader habits. Secondly, it is just completing a test year in which all penalty fines for lateness, have been abolished in its children's department.

Big, electrically-operated index and card-file machines have been in operation in the main office basement, as the registration of 11-20,000 holders of library cards has proceeded. Reclassification of the library's 104,000 books, necessary for the test, has already been completed.

The machines were installed as the result of a study in costs participated in by the Montclair institution and 36 other libraries. It was found that one of the biggest cost factors in libraries was the repetition of routine processes in handling books and charging them to borrowers. The use of machines which would eliminate the double-desk systems now in general use and speed the charging of books in and out would, it was thought, save minutes which add up into hours and which could be used by librarians for more important work.

Collects Valuable Data

Simultaneously the new library cards made possible by the machines record much more detailed information from readers as to book habits and preferences. Once this information is acquired, the calculating machines in the basement, connected by cables with the charging and receiving desk, store up the data ready to be delivered in almost any form required at the close of the day's operations. The machines use punch-hole cards and processes employed by the machines designed

for big corporations in their card-index systems.

The cost studies of the 37 libraries led to conversations between Montclair Library Trustees and Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corporation. The result was the choice of the Montclair Library for the trial installation of I. B. M. machines. If the trial proves successful, it is expected that similar machines will be installed in many libraries throughout the country.

Meanwhile the Children's Department's test on the abolishment of fines for late books has proven successful thus far, according to Elsie T. Dobbins, Supervisor of Work with Children.



Our specials include Farm-Fresh Chicken and Waffles, Tenderloin Steak and Sea Food, Homemade Cakes and Pies.

80 Church Street
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

TREE PRUNING

Now is the Time to Have Your FRUIT AND SHADE TREES TRIMMED
COMPLETE TREE SERVICE
by Trained Men covered by Insurance
Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time
No Charge for Estimates

F. A. CUTTER

486 Conover Ter., Orange, N. J.
Phone OR 3-2493

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

CUSTOM MADE
PERMANENT WAVES

WILLIAMS

The Hair Dresser

24 Church Street Montclair 2-7242

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Individual Millinery

Silver HATS
Ready-Made
and to Order

AGENTS FOR DOBBS HATS

40 CHURCH STREET

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Christmas Gifts
of LINENS

Handkerchiefs
Towels
Blankets
Comforts

Monogramming

E. B. & J. H. CLEGG

THE LINEN SHOP

418 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-6389

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Gifts—Christmas Cards

EXCLUSIVE IN MONTCLAIR

Products of the

HERB FARM SHOP, LTD.

Herbs for your kitchen
and boudoir

Ruth Fields

38 Church Street Montclair 2-7637

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

For Thanksgiving

Phone Bloomfield 2-7091

A. HENRY STRUBBE

HOME MADE ICE CREAM

HOME MADE CANDIES

LUNCHEONS

OUR NEW STORE

1063 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

NEAR WATCHUNG AVENUE

All Orders Receive Prompt Attention

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ALERT PROPERTY OWNERS
ARE FINDING IT PROFITABLE
TO PLACE THEIR
INSURANCE WITH THIS
AGENCY. DEPENDABLE
INSURANCE AT A FAIR
PRICE IS THE REASON

HUGHES

300 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR 2-5000

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Christmas Gifts

Books—Leather
Crystal—Wood
Metal
Personal
Christmas Cards

Madison

427 Bloomfield Avenue
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Spinning Wheel, Inc.

Service
and
Civilian Yarns

Free Instructions

27 Church Street

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Repa
Oriental Rugs
BROADLOOM CARPETS
Washing
Repairing
Storing Rugs

M. G. YEGHIAN

196 Claremont Avenue
Mont. 2-3700

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Make your selection
for Christmas early

We Have a Complete Line
of Gifts for Men

RELIABLE
Outfitters

542 Bloomfield Avenue

A Complete Fuel Service

COAL W.P. JOHNSON
FUEL AND OIL

Office and Plant:
110 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
VERONA, N. J.

Telephone Verona 8-8228

Delco Oil Burners

Est. 1880 60 Yrs. Continuous Service

Henry Becker & Son, Inc.

"Exclusively"

GRADE "A"

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Telephones

Coldwell 6-2000

Orange 5-5000

Farms and Main Office

Roseland, N. J.

It's Intuition and Perseverance

that make our collection so

unerringly right season

after season. And it's your

delight at finding the

clothes you want when you

want them that keeps us

so happy in serving you.

The

Primrose Shop

461 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.

JEWELERS

SILVERSMITHS

Since 1889

Christmas Gifts

of Distinction

WATCHES • DIAMONDS • SILVER

CLAIRIDGE THEATER BLDG.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ELECTRICAL GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

We are sure you will find just what you are looking for at

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.

Electrical Contractors and Dealers

568 Bloomfield Ave.

Montclair, N. J.

Quality Food!

Processed by trained
dietitians and served in
an unusual atmosphere

The

Wedgwood Cafeteria

20 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT

Incorporated

15-19 Orange Road

684 Bloomfield Avenue

Goodrich

Silvertown Tires

Socony Vacuum

Oil and Gas

Phone Montclair 2-0510-0511

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BOND'S

Ice Cream

"Worth Driving For"

Upper Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A Good Rule

When You Need

Hardware

MOORE'S

Hardware Store, Inc.

223 Glenridge Avenue

Phone Mo. 2-3210-3211

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Milady's Shop

of Chapman's

A Featured Shop

Within the

Specialty Department Store of

Chapman's

Upper Montclair, N. J.

Retail
Clubs
Hotel
Restaurants

"One of the Largest Supply Houses"

FINE FOODS

Meats - Poultry

Fancy Fruits - Vegetables

"Where Quality Counts First"

Phone Mont. 2-6464

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

QUIET MAY

OIL HEATING SYSTEM

FOR INSTALLATION

SERVICE

FUEL OIL

Phone MO 3-0202

QUIET MAY

BLONDEL

CORPORATION

85 Walnut Street

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Always Call

HANSEN SALES, Inc.

EST. 1915

Radio Manufacturers Service

Willard Battery Headquarters

Prompt Service

Reasonable Prices

Auto Radio Sales and Service

4 So. Willow St. Mo. 2-4048

Back of Post Office

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ALWAYS FRESH

Flowers

Anderson's Flowers Inc.

4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Phone Montclair 2-2921-2922

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

GREAT SAVINGS NOW

IN OVER 19 YEARS

Because we've been preparing for

months for this 19th anniversary

event you get the benefit now of

our GREAT SALE.

Come in and browse around and

be convinced of the savings with

each purchase you make.

We can make any curtain to fit

your windows.

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES MADE TO

ORDER IS OUR SPECIALTY

MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE

543-4

Army Coming Saturday With More Than Good Backfield—Track Star Prepares

Cadet Line May Surprise Fans in Stadium Contest

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All the talk about the coming Army football team concentrates upon the variety-store backfield of Hank Mazur, Ralph Hill, Johnny Hatch, Jere Maupin, and Herschel Jarrell, but don't overlook that Cadet line. Harvard has not faced a more versatile group of backs, it is true, but neither has it faced a smarter group of linemen.

In past years Army has sponsored several formidable forward lines embodying weight and speed. This line does not stress weight, although it has speed. In the absence of weight the new Army coach, Earl Blaik, has assembled alert, smart linemen. The defensive genius of Harlow will find a match in this game and the Harvard coach knows it.

In the early games the Army line was punctured somewhat. The Citadel scored a touchdown, Virginia Military Institute with the able passing and running of Abisha Pritchard, scored a total of 20 points when the Cadets were taking the visitors a little too lightly, and Yale tallied one touchdown in the 20-7 score in the Eli Bowl. Since then, however, the Army has held Columbia and Notre Dame scoreless.

Recalled to Point

Blaik was an assistant coach at West Point before he went to Dartmouth. His record at Hanover was remarkable and when the Army football fell behind the customary level of the military authorities recalled Blaik. Not too much was expected of him this season, but he has more than matched expectations. The team is undefeated in five games and the Cadet corps is behind the players to a man.

The team was slow getting underway, but has roared in its last three contests, beating Yale 20-7, Columbia, 13-0, and playing a scoreless tie with the South Bend footballers. Columbia is rated well in the eastern circle and Notre Dame has standing nationally. But for all that, this Harvard game may prove to be Blaik's hardest game.

Bothersome Spot

In New York Saturday night, after the Notre Dame game, Blaik received a few of his Boston newspaper friends and admitted at that time that he figured Harvard to be the bothersome spot on his schedule. "We were high for this Notre Dame game, and we have to be high for the balance of the schedule. With Harvard coming so soon, I am doubtful about the attitude of these boys."

On the Crimson side of the story, the Harvard coaches are looking for a letdown against the Tigers. They played well, of course, and were out to win, but they had none of the lift they displayed against Cornell, Dartmouth, or Navy on the preceding week ends. Coach Harlow has a hope that they will be on the upgrade again Saturday.

Plans to work out new plays for the Army are rather sketchy. The Cambridge players are in the midst of hour exams and it is difficult

to muster a complete first team every day for practice. It is quite possible that not much more than polish need be applied to the plays prepared for Princeton, since the rain and mud prevented Harvard from using them.

Improved Punting

Apart from inconsistent practice this week the Crimson eleven is ready to go. The squad came through the Tiger game without injury. In that game it was found that all is not dependent upon the kicking of Loren McKinney. Of course he will be speeded up to prevent blocked kicks, but Capt. Franny Lee is a pretty good punter on his own and Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., is not the worst.

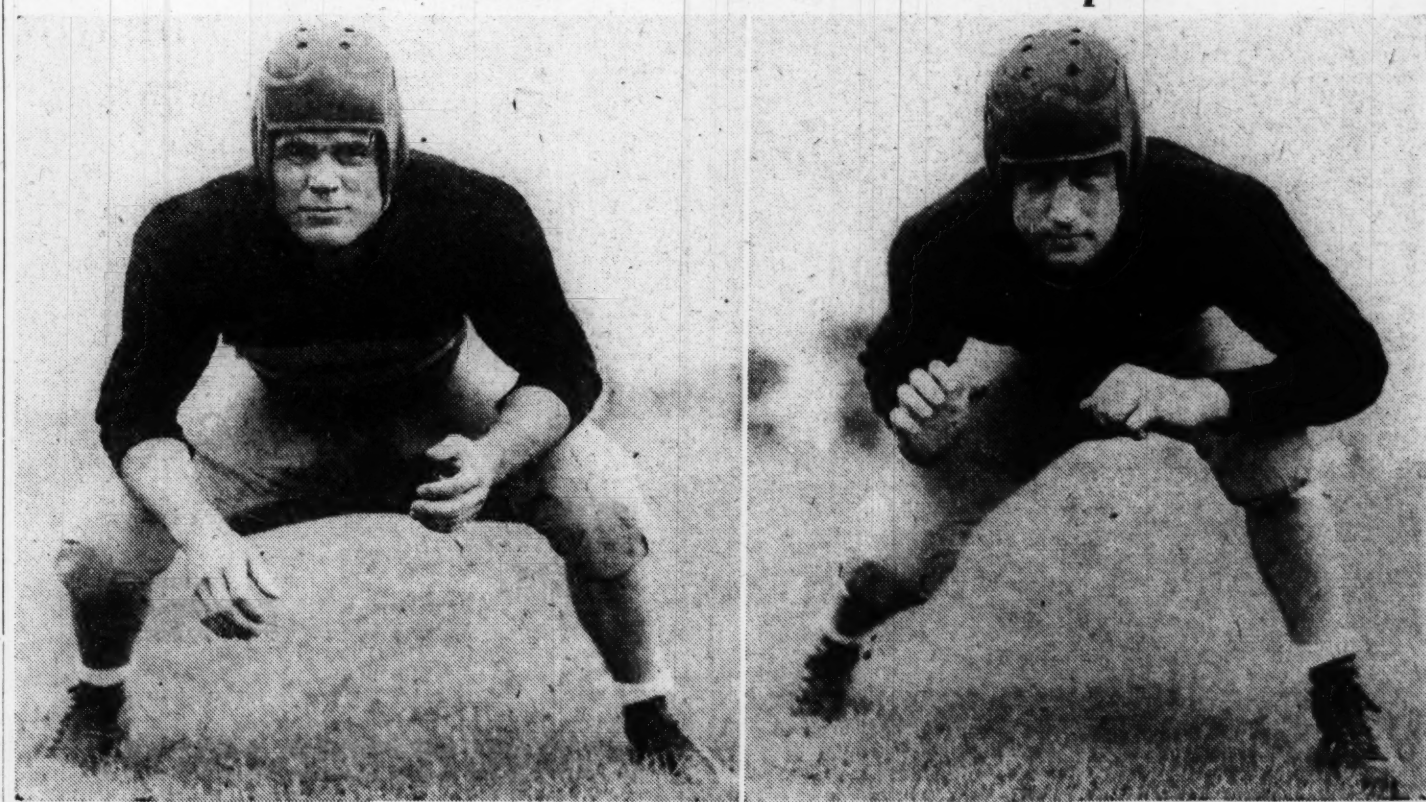
The poor Harvard safety men, who have been run ragged with quick kicks, will have little consolation against these Army backs. They not only kick well, but pass well, and with a strong running game to support, the Harvard safety men will have a busy afternoon deciding whether a quick kick, a short or deep pass, or a powerful sweep is coming. These Cadets are not much better fortified in depth than are the Crimson, but their backfield is really something. Hank Mazur can do about everything and has the able assistance of Johnny Hatch and Ralph Hill to alternate with. Where Mazur is the real back, Hill is rapidly improving, and defenses cannot be set for any one of Army's backs, needing to watch all.

Defense Again

Since the long-awaited Harvard offense has failed to appear as yet, and with Army strong offensively, it may be that another game will go by in which the Harvard offense will be its defense. Stressing forward passing on the practice field yesterday may be an indication that the Crimson hopes to uncoil an attack that will do more than the two touchdowns in five games would indicate.

The series with Harvard is the third oldest in Army annals, out-ranked only by Navy and Yale. The Cadets and the Crimson have met on the gridiron 26 times since the first game in 1895. No Army-Harvard contests were held from 1911 until 1928, but the two teams have played each other every year since. Last year's game was a six-all tie. Of the 26 games, Harvard has won 14 and Army nine. Three games ended with the score tied.

West Pointers to Test Harvard Loopers



These Cadet linemen will see action in the Stadium Saturday against the looping tactics of the famed Harvard forward wall. Above, left to right: Jim McKinney, reserve guard, and Capt. Ray Murphy, starting guard. Below: Tom Mesereau, reserve tackle.

East Texas Has No. 1 Passer In Modest Mr. Meeks

COMMERCE, Texas, Nov. 5 (AP)—Modest J. C. Meeks has completed 73 passes out of 130 attempts for 901 yards and if that isn't the national college record for the season East Texas State folks will want proof in affidavit form.

He's the boy who has swept East Texas to the top of the Lone Star Conference and who has kept the Lions in the ranks of the undefeated teams.

No Hero He Says

But no hero—in his own opinion—is this chunky runner and passer who is ranked as the greatest all-around back in East Texas history. He's so conservative—thrifty by the word—that he washes and irons his own shirts in his dormitory room. You see, he works his way through school and cuts those corners.

Meeks came to East Texas as a gnat. He was a star at Oklahoma Baptist University but football was abandoned there last year.

1,489 Yards in Seven Games

And what a break for East Texas! He has run, passed and converted for 95 of his team's 132 points and counting 588 yards carrying the ball has rolled up 1,489 yards in seven games. His highest completion record in one game this season was eleven out of 14 for 118 yards.

As a high school senior he gained an all-Oklahoma quarterback berth and as a sophomore at Oklahoma Baptist repeated the feat.

He will be 21 years old next month and will play another season at East Texas unless the Army takes him.

was the last Dodger to win the N. L. valuable player award—for winning 26 games in '24.

Earl Blaik predicts that Eli Yale will go places on the gridiron in 1942 and '43. Eli's regular guards and tackles had never played varsity football before this year. . . . Bill Skiff, Seattle manager, is Park respect in the big leagues and may get the Cleveland job next season. He won the P. C. L. pennant this year, defeating Pepper Martin's Sacramento club in the final play-offs.

Service Team Boasts Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Hidden away here in the wilds of South Carolina lies probably the greatest service football team in the United States—the Camp Croft Crusaders. Over 30,000 people have seen the Croftmen drop but one game in five played and by the time they play out the remaining eight games on their schedule they should have compiled quite a record.

The Crusaders play both college and Army post teams. Their only loss was a 12-to-6 affair with Presbyterian College before the largest crowd ever to see a game at Clinton, S. C.

Schedule

The rest of the schedule includes games with Western Carolina Teachers, Georgia Teachers, University of Georgia B Team, Fort Benning, Wolford College, Texas Tech, and the University of Havana. After that the Crusaders hope to play one more game against a major college team or against another service team in a Service Bowl game.

Camp Croft's roster reads like one of a great all-star college team. Three of the Crusaders played in major bowl games while six others played big college teams before they were drafted into the Army. Joe Manzano was captain of the Boston College team that licked undefeated Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl and played with the Eagles against Clemson in the Cotton Bowl the year before. Heinie Adams, Croft end, played a sterling game with Pitt's great Rose Bowl team of 1937 that defeated Washington 21-0 in



Starting Post Next Year For Don Giles of Milton

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University will not start him in the Terriers' game with Manhattan in New York this Saturday, nor is he likely to start him in the two games on the B. U. schedule against New Hampshire and Boston College, but when next season rolls around, Don Giles of Milton will see a lot of action at a starting halfback position.

Only last Saturday Giles became a hero when his final period—almost final-minute—catch of a Frankie Provinzano pass saved B. U. from gaining no better than a scoreless tie against little American International College of Springfield. Previously he had been something less than a hero when he fumbled on the Terrier's 15-yard line in their first game to present Cincinnati a touchdown.

He led only 14-7 at the time. His misdeed was forgiven when the Bearcats' usually reliable place-kicker missed the tying point. That fumble may have hurt B. U. at the time, but it did more than that to Giles, himself. After the game he was inconsolable, his confidence in himself shaken. The fumble was merely result of his over-anxiousness to make good in his first varsity appearance, but as a result he became a little more over-anxious.

Did Not Give Up

Hanley, however, did not give up on the boy. He knew that Don had been injured at the beginning of the season and that one mishap does not ruin a player's career, no matter what the boy might think at the time. He brought him along slowly and last night at Nickerson Field in Weston, the Marine Corps Major watched him through narrowed eyes as he took part in the practice under arctic lights.

"You know," he said, "I was glad that Giles caught that pass last Saturday, but at the same time I was not surprised. All last week I knew he was ready, even though Don probably did not know it himself. Besides winning the game for us, catching that pass restored his confidence in himself, and from now on he is going to do us a lot of good. Watch him go next year."

Passer and Kicker

When he is right, Giles can pass and kick as well as Walter Williams, the Terriers' ace triple threat back. His injuries have retarded his development but not his enthusiasm, and he still is one of the first on the field and one of the last to leave. Giles is scheduled to leave with the rest of the B. U. squad for New York Friday morning by train for their engagement with the Jaspers Saturday afternoon. Although the Terriers have lost one game to Bucknell, this affair with Manhattan will be by far the stiffest test the Hanleymen have had to face all season. The local team will be overhauled and will be meeting a team which will be determined not to lose a second game to a Boston eleven this fall. Three weeks ago they were

Pepper Martin Happy in Quiet Of Coast Group

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 5 (AP)—Above the din of his barnyard zoo, Squire John Leonard "Pepper" Martin said today he was happy in the comparative quiet of the Pacific Coast League—far from the big leagues' roar.

You could practically hear your self think as dogs, cats, hogs, turkeys, guinea hens, geese, cows, mules and mares serenaded the former St. Louis Cardinal star, back from the baseball wars to his farm home.

Since his highly satisfying debut as a Card farm manager—he steered Sacramento to the final play-offs only to lose to Seattle—it was fair to inquire if he did not hanker for a return to the big noise. "Let's get this straight," said Pepper, who dashes through conversation like he used to run bases. "The only way I can go back to St. Louis is as a manager."

"And put this down in big print—I'll never have any designs on the Cardinal job as long as Billy Southworth is there. He's the greatest guy in baseball. "He really straightened me out just when I needed it. The best there is, and I've played under some guys a little out of the ordinary too—Will McKechnie, Gabby Street, they're no run-of-the-mill managers."

Anyway, he said, he had lots of fun on the coast, hit .315 in 90 games, and he likes baseball any place.

Murphy May Take Starting Post In Husky Backfield

Dave Murphy, the Brighton handyman who has received comparatively little attention at Northeastern this year, may blossom into a starting performer on Saturday against Springfield. At the moment, Coach Jimmy Dunn plans to start Murphy at tailback in place of the injured Capt. Joe Dias.

Murphy definitely was the unsung hero of the muddy Tufts game last week. He relieved Dias, played the last 58 minutes of the game without relief at a position to which he had been shifted only one day before. Previously he had been concentrating on wing back duties, but Stan Poslusny's unexpected trip to Newark made a change in plans necessary.

Couch Dunn already is concerned about passing because Murphy isn't a very good tosser. The other three starting backs can get by, however, so several new plays may be added. The Huskies are concentrating on passes this week with the idea of showing a wide open attack.

Tackle Tad Krajewski and Dias are definitely out of the finale, but the rest of the squad probably will be in top shape.

MacMitchell Wins Met Crown Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Leslie MacMitchell of New York University, as expected, defeated his rivals in the metropolitan intercollegiate cross-country championship race yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park's five-mile course. This marks MacMitchell's third victory in the Met championship run. His time yesterday was 26m. 49s. Frank Leary of Fordham was second and Donald O'Leary of St. John's, third.

Shibanoff Recalled

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Detroit Lions last night announced the recall of tackle Alex Shibanoff from Jersey City of the American Association to assist in the National Football League game with the New York Giants Sunday. Shibanoff is a 225-pound former Franklin and Marshall lineman. The addition of Shibanoff still leaves the Lions one short of the league's 33-player limit.

New Generation

Soon Minnesota football fans will see a Baston and a Bierman in the lineup again. Bert Baston's son will be a Gopher end candidate next year. Coach Bierman's boy will be a frosh back.

Greg Rice Prepping For Another Great Campaign

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the stylish Glenn Cunningham is no longer stepping off record-breaking miles and Indiana's Don Lash is rumored to have retired from big-time competition, the indoor track fans can be sure that at least one favorite will be back, threatening world and sectional standards every time he walks to the starting line. Little Gregory Rice, the barrel-chested middle-distance star, is prepping for another brilliant and busy winter on the boards.

The former Notre Dame boy, now wearing the winged foot insignia of the New York Athletic Club, signalled that he is getting ready for the indoor campaign by winning the senior metropolitan cross-country championship last week end over the famed Van Cortlandt Park course.

Comfortable Lead

Turning on his accustomed sprint with the finish line in sight, Rice beat teammate Jim Rafferty by a convincing 300 yards in the good time of 31m. 30s., over the six-mile route. Chiefly because of Greg's triumph, the New York A. C. walked off with the team prize.

Rice's name in the headlines again is a welcome sight to track followers locally and abroad. Few runners have been more popular with the paying customer and few were better stocked with that undefinable quality known as color. Greg does more than win two and three-mile races; he wins them in a manner which has the crowd on its feet well ahead of the bell lap. He has succeeded Cunningham as the Ted Williams of track.

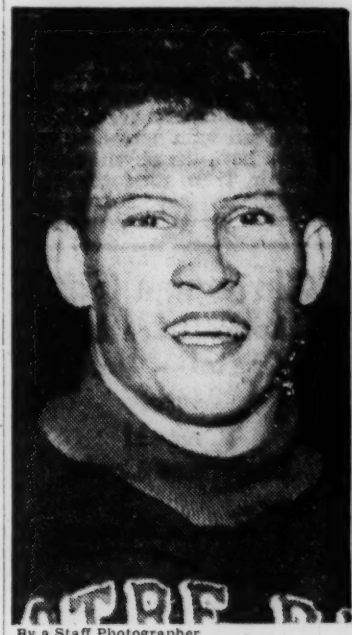
Once Unbeatable

The departure of Lash from the two-mile picture, if true, comes as disappointing news. Don, who now works for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, lacked the spectator-appeal of Rice, but he goes down in the book as one of the greatest middle-distance stars in history. While he was up there he was unbeatable, just as Gregory is today.

However, chasing Rice over the finish line for two winters must have convinced Lash that the time has come to step down. When Greg first appeared on the scene, Don could give him a battle. But the former Notre Damer entered the class-by-himself class last winter and threatens to stay there for a while. Track's loss is the F. B. I.'s gain.

Rice Not Alone

Rice, though, will not be without competition when he comes here in January and February for the annual invitation meets at the



By a Staff Photographer

Greg Rice

Boston Garden. There are still a few fellows around who can make him keep moving, even if he doesn't need a rival at his heels to mow down records. Fellows like Forest Elaw of Oklahoma, Tommy Deckard of Indiana, Ralph Schwartzkopf of Michigan, the veteran Joe McCluskey, and Luigi Beccali and George De George of the New York A. C. will probably be back to challenge Rice.

There is also a possibility that Gene Venzke, now that the one-mile field has grown younger and swifter, will move over into the two-mile. A great competitor, the one-time University of Pennsylvania star might give Rice a few anxious evenings. Gene, too, is a crowd favorite.

Rice and his New York A. C. mates will run again on Sunday in the National A. A. U. cross-country championship at the Empire City race track in Yonkers. Lash, the titleholder, will not defend.

Tippy Dye Proved Little Men Can Win All-America Honors

Football, especially in the Western Conference, is usually thought of as going hand in hand with straight power, hefty linemen, and rugged backs. Little Tippy Dye, formerly of Ohio State and now an assistant coach to Skip Stahley at Brown, however, presents a different side to the picture.

When Tippy reported as a sophomore for varsity football in the fall of 1934, he weighed in at just 138 pounds, and all during his career with the Buckeyes he never went over 142. In height he stood merely five feet five inches. Yet he was good enough to win All-America honors and be remembered vividly by all those who had anything to do with Big Ten football of that era.

Stahl Recalls

One of those who remembers him easily is Floyd Stahl of Harvard, who used to coach in three sports at Ohio State and who really appreciates Tippy's contributions to Ohio State legends because of his own small stature. Tippy was in Boston last Monday to attend the football writers' weekly luncheon meeting at the Parker House, and his appearance set Floyd to reminiscing over his lamb chop.

"Tippy will never be forgotten at Ohio State," he began. "Despite his size, the boy could do everything a football player should do—kick, pass, run, tackle, defend against passes, and block. On some of his blocks he would bounce, but for the most part they were effective. Above all, he was durable. He was only taken out of one game because of injury, and that happened when five Notre Dame boys landed on him at the same time."

Stahl, now chief football scout for Dick Harlow and head coach of Harvard baseball, has almost a paternal interest in Tippy. As an assistant coach of Buckeye football, he was right on the scene to record in memory everything he did.

Needed Shortstop

But football was not Tippy's only sport. He was a star in basketball and an outstanding performer in baseball. "I remember in baseball, particularly, how I needed a shortstop when Tippy was a sophomore. He tried the position and played it regularly all season. The next spring I needed a second baseman, so that's where Tippy played. And in his senior year I needed a third baseman, so Tippy moved over a base. Believe it or not, he was a standout in every position."

Although most of Tippy's nationwide fame came from his All-America football career, "Floyd went on, 'he really should have given credit for his basketball.' (After the meeting, incidentally, Tippy was asked by two persons first to play on an independent team of basketball stars this winter, and second to play in semi-pro baseball next summer. His fame, it seems, is not fleeting.)

Outstanding Guard

"I truly believe," Floyd declared, "that Tippy was the best basketball guard I have ever seen, and that despite his size. In one game he was stacked up against Johnny Moir of Notre Dame, who had just set a new scoring record in his pre-

vious start. Tippy was supposed to guard Moir, who stood 6-3 and weighed 193. He did, so well in fact that all Moir got that evening was one field goal and one foul shot, and on the field goal he merely out-jumped Tippy to tap in a rebound off the backboard."

Tippy's full name is almost bigger than he is—William Henry Harrison "Tippy" Dye. He was named for an uncle who was named for the ninth President of the United States. His nickname comes from the old campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," used when Harrison and Tyler were running for President and Vice-President of the country.

Tippy's job at Brown calls for him to help Stahley with the varsity eleven during the week and to scout coming opponents on Saturdays. His work is not a little responsible for Brown's having won five of its six games so far. This week end the Bruins play Holy Cross in Providence in what should be an outstanding ball game. What- ever the outcome, Brown will at least have been fully prepared. Tippy, who scouted the Crusaders, is seeing to that.

First Downs

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 5 (AP)—A first down every other play—that's the average of Midland College's football team, which is one of the Nation's dwindling number of unbeaten and untied eleven. Midland has won seven games. Two thirds of the gains came from running and one third from passing.

U. of Connecticut Teams Win Valley Championships

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5 (AP)—The University of Connecticut cross-country team, with Charlie Robbins cracking the Coast Guard Academy course record, compiled a perfect score of 15 points yesterday in winning the Connecticut Valley championship.

Wesleyan's team finished second and Massachusetts State third. Robbins, leading the pack home by a good 300 yards, was timed in 22:45 for the 4.1 miles, compared with the previous record of 24:30 set by Bill Hunt of Worcester Tech earlier this season.

Connecticut also won the freshman meet with a score of 27 points. Varsity summaries:

Connecticut—1, 2, 3, 4, 5—15; Wesleyan—6, 9, 10, 13, 20—48; Massachusetts—14, 15, 17, 19—73; Rhode Island—11, 12, 20, 24, 28—86; Coast Guard Academy—16, 18, 21, 25, 30—102. Freshman totals: Connecticut, 27; Wesleyan, 46; Amherst, 54. Amherst did not enter a varsity team.

Sports Around the Hub

Cadets Coming for Army Game

Unlike the Navy, the Army will bring its own cheering section when it comes to Boston Saturday to meet Harvard on the gridiron. Approximately 900 Cadets, or about half the entire corps, will leave West Point by train Friday night and reach town early the following morning. As usual, the expertly drilled Cadets will enter Soldiers Field in formation, but if you want to watch them, you must be in your seat by 1:15.

Hank Mazur, Army's triple threat back, is a Lowell boy and went through his freshman year at Boston College. Down West Point way they are calling him the best all-around punter, passer and runner since Red Cagle.

In an effort to create more interest in speed skating in this section, the Olympic Skating Club has called a meeting this evening in the Hotel Lenox to draw up plans for its annual Silver Skates Derby, scheduled this winter on Jan. 18. Moving pictures of Ice Capades will be shown at the Lenox.

Such news as "Bruins head for Ottawa for game with Senators," brings back fond memories to the Boston hockey fan. Back in the days when George "Buck" Boucher, Frank Nighbor and Frank "King" Clancy were wearing Ottawa uniforms in the N. H. L., the Bruins had many great battles with their rivals from across the border. Much color disappeared from the big circuit when the Senators dropped out.

But tonight's Ottawa opponent of the Bruins is an amateur outfit, and it may be some time before another pro club gets a foothold in that Ontario city. The present rink is inadequate for big time. Also, fast amateur hockey, at prices well under the N. H. L. scale, is flourishing.

Hago Harrington's Olympics have added two new defense men and they will be first seen at the Arena on Tuesday in the exhibition with the Bruins. They are Claro Martin of Toronto and Johnny Mayasich of Eveleth, Minn. Martin is up from Hershey, while the latter last winter played with North American Flyers in the Southern California League and was recommended to Harrington by John Mariucci of Chicago Black Hawks.

Loring D. Roberts of Belmont will preside at the season's initial meeting of the Greater Boston Men's Badminton League tomorrow evening at the University Club. A new schedule will be organized and probably will begin in about two weeks.

Shorts . . . Bruins open their

Unbeaten and Untied Texas A. & M. Takes On Southern Methodist This Week End

Mustangs May Be a Problem For Aggies After Longhorns

Southwest Sidelines

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 5.—Coach Dana X. Bible's unbeaten and untied University of Texas Longhorns will step out of the spotlight this week while the Southwest's other undefeated and untied eleven, the Texas Aggies, takes its latest test against Southern Methodist University Saturday.

The game will determine whether Texas and Texas A. & M. College will collide in their traditional Thanksgiving Day battle with unblemished records. Texas played Baylor, while the Aggies played Texas Tech. The Longhorns are rated from five to seven touchdowns better than either team. Texas A. & M. tangles with Rice after the S. M. U. game and before the Thanksgiving contest.

Defensive Record

The Aggies will enter the game with the best defensive record in the nation—only one touchdown scored on them in six games—and next to the rival Longhorn eleven, one of the highest scoring offenses among major teams of the country.

Nevertheless, grid followers of this section are making the Texas Aggies only slight favorites, and in some quarters are calling the contest a toss-up. There are several reasons for this. The first is the Aggie machine bogged down last week against Arkansas, weak spot in the Southwest this season, and the Cadets barely managed to eke out a 7-10 victory.

Teams Do Better

The S. M. U. Mustangs last week were humbled by the Longhorns, 40 to 0, but Southwest football fans have learned to discount high scores. The Longhorns make in considering the strength of their opponents. In fact, the records show that a thumping by the Longhorns pushes a team to a height not before reached in subsequent games. For example: Colorado, beaten by Texas in the opening game of the season, 34 to 6, has won three consecutive games in its Conference: Oklahoma, beaten by Texas, 40 to 7, knocked Santa Clara out of the unbeaten ranks the following week and is now one of the leading elevens in the middle west; Arkansas, beaten by Texas, 48 to 14, eliminated Detroit from the unbeaten class; Louisiana State University, beaten by Texas, 34 to 0, overwhelmed Rice and tied Mississippi State in later games.

Thus, if the same order follows, Southern Methodist can be expected to be at its peak at the Aggie game in College Station. The Mustangs' only other loss of the season was to Fordham, 16 to 10.

Texas vs. Baylor

While the Aggies are attempting to keep in the unbeaten class and extend their winning streak to 27 triumphs out of 28 games, Texas will be playing Baylor at Waco and Arkansas will meet Rice at Houston. Texas will be the big favorite over Baylor, while the Rice-Arkansas game will be a toss-up. Texas Christian plays a nonconference game with Centenary at Shreveport.

Texas' overwhelming victory over Southern Methodist in the feature game of the Southwest marked the first time since 1933 that the Longhorns have beaten the Mustangs and the first time a Bible-coached Longhorn team has won from Coach Madison Bell's charges.

After the game, Coach Bell called the 1941 Texas machine "the greatest football team in Southwest history." In modern times there have been four stand-out teams in the Southwest: Southern Methodist in 1935 which went to the Rose Bowl; Texas Christian in 1938; Texas A. & M. in 1939 and 1940.

Played Long

Texas won the game in the usual Longhorn way, by a large score. The only difference in this game was that Coach Bible was forced to use his first-string team a little longer. In the past five games the first team of the Longhorns played a total of 119 minutes of the 300 minutes, and the regulars were beginning to wonder if they were going to be allowed to play long enough to letter. But against S. M. U. Bible used his first team almost all of the first half. The second team went in after the third

Southwest Conference Football Record

Arkansas	Baylor
Edmond-Oklahoma 0-20	Hardin-Sim. 0-0
Tulane 0-14	Denver 0-7
7-Baylor 0-20	Arkansas 0-7
40-Oklahoma 7-40	N. Y. U. 0-14
0-Detroit 0-6	Texas A. & M. 0-48
0-Texas A. & M. 7-12	T. C. U. 0-23
86	80-72
86	80-72
42-Sam Houston 0-54	Denton 0-0
10-Tulane 0-10	Fordham 0-16
0-L. S. U. 0-24	Col. of Pacific 0-0
0-Texas 0-40	Babson 0-34
14-Centenary 0-0	Texas 0-23
106	76-118
106	76-118
34-Colorado 0-54	Sam Houston 0-0
34-L. S. U. 0-41	Texas A. & I. 0-0
40-Oklahoma 14-14	T. C. U. 0-0
40-Orkansas 14-14	T. C. U. 0-0
40-Rice 0-48	Baylor 0-34
24-S. M. U. 0-0	Arkansas 0-0
230	27-213
230	27-213
Texas Christian	
6-Tulsa 0-0	
9-Arkansas 0-0	
20-Indiana 0-0	
0-Texas A. & M. 14	
14-Fordham 28	
22-Baylor 12	
72	68

Joins Flying School

BONHAM, Texas (AP)—Marshall May, director of athletics for the Bonham school system, announced that he has accepted a position as director of physical training at Hicks Field Flying School, north of Fort Worth.

College Soccer

Result Nov. 4
Springfield 2 Yale 2 (overtime tie).

touchdown, and the third string was playing when the game ended. All three teams scored touchdowns. In Little Rock, Ark., the Texas Aggies ran into a spirited Razorback team that outplayed the Texans in every department except running gains. A 58-yard run by a third-string guard, Felix Bueck, in the third period after a pass interception was all that kept the Aggies' record unblemished.

In Third Place

Texas Christian defeated Baylor, 23 to 12, and entrenched itself in third place in the standing with two victories and one defeat. Texas and Texas A. & M. lead the loop with three victories apiece. Rice, defeated by Texas the week previous, came back to Whitewash Centenary College of Shreveport, 54 to 0.

Sports writers who may have been looking for an appropriate phrase to describe the Texas Longhorns' two running stars, Jack Crain and Pete Layden, now have one. It was supplied by the Texas coach himself.

Asked recently if he thought Layden would be as valuable without Crain in the line-up and vice versa, Coach Bible said: "They're like ham and eggs; one goes with the other."

And so the two Texas backs are now called "the ham and eggs boys."

Crain, the Nocona Nugget on the Texas team, ran his total points for the season to 66 last Saturday by scoring two touchdowns and kicking four extra points. He is 30 points ahead of the closest competitor. Texas, meanwhile, took over the team scoring lead from Texas A. & M., which has held the distinction since the start of the year. The Longhorns' total points in six games is 230 compared with 213 for the Aggies.

Considerable interest is being shown in a pair of games two Southwest teams have booked with Pacific Coast eleven after the close of the regular Southwest Conference season. Texas plays the University of Oregon in Astoria while Texas A. & M. goes to Tacoma, Wash., to play Washington State. Both games will be played Dec. 6.

Both Texas and Texas A. & M. are in line for consideration for the Rose Bowl game, and the results of the games will give an insight as to how a Texas team will fare if an invitation is extended to a Southwest team. Both Oregon and Washington State were beaten by Stanford, the current West Coast leader, by close scores, and the two elevens are considered fairly representative of the strength of Pacific Coast teams this season.

Joe Hornaday

P. G. A.'s Long-Range Plan For Tournament Operations

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—A long-range plan of tournament operations, with a \$5,000 minimum purse for all P. G. A. tournaments and the granting of supervisory control of those events to Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager, was announced by Tom Walsh, president of the Professional Golfers' Association.

Walsh, who will not run for reelection at next week's annual P. G. A. convention here, said the organization's executive committee already has approved several recommendations whereby the P. G. A. hopes to improve and extend its tournament schedule.

"We've felt the \$5,000 minimum has been needed for some time," Walsh said, "and next week I will recommend that the first-place money in our own P. G. A. championship be increased from \$1,000 to \$3,000."

"Corcoran is thoroughly familiar with the tournament setup and his efficient handling of past tournaments makes him the man to take charge of these events. It has happened, sometimes, that players who consistently behave in an ungentlemanly manner enter our tournaments and their conduct reflects on the P. G. A. One of Corcoran's jobs will be to pass on the eligibility of the entrants."

In the event of a tie for tournament championships, Walsh said,

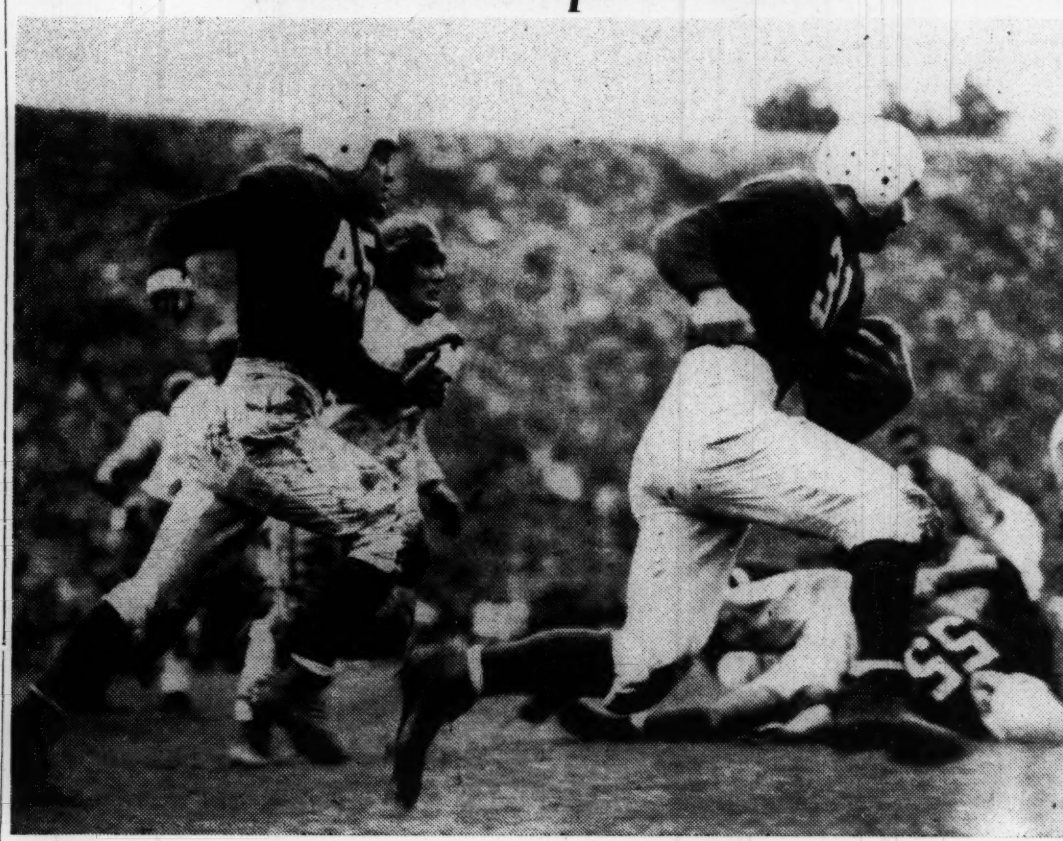
Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press
Today a Year Ago—
Hank Greenberg, Detroit outfielder, named most valuable player in American League.

Three Years Ago—
Commissioner Landis announced he had approved application for reinstatement of Pitcher Johnny Brozos, who left New York Yankees abruptly late in the 1936 season.

Five Years Ago—
Burleigh Grimes, veteran ex-catcher, named new manager of Brooklyn Dodgers, succeeding Casey Stengel.

Those Intercepted Passes



Wide World

Stanford Trounces Santa Clara, 27 to 7

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Sixty thousand fans braved dank and misty weather to witness Stanford University's eleven run up a 27-7 victory over University of Santa Clara. A second quarter thrill was provided by Stanford's halfback, Buck Fawcett, who intercepted a pass on his own 17-yard line and raced 83 yards to a score. Here Fawcett is shown on his way, with team mate guard Chuck Taylor (45) tagging along.

Iowans Resume Rivalry With Illini Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
IOWA CITY—Once Illinois almost equaled Minnesota as a frequent and fierce rival of University of Iowa in football but in the past dozen years the rivalry lapsed to only three games.

But a strong renewal of the series now is underway, beginning with the final game last November and continuing at Champaign next Saturday when the teams meet in the Illinois stadium for the first time since 1935.

So Hawkeyes on Monday began their preparations to cope with the tricky and intricate attack fashioned by Bob Zuppke for a team of fast backs and slick ball-handlers.

Iowans are invading Champaign with band music blaring and bagpipes skirling, for the 120-piece band and the colorful 40-piece Scottish Highlanders are making the trip. So are hundreds of students, taking advantage of the fall's only student trip.

Last fall Iowa mastered Illinois 18-7, but only after the more powerful Hawkeye forwards had worn down the light Illini line. Illinois held a halftime lead, 7-6, and threatened to score several more touchdowns with their baffling passes.

When the Hawkeyes last played at Illinois Dick Craythorn, Ozzie Simmons collaborated to bring the team a 19-0 victory in 1935. Illinois leads in the series, 11 to 8, with two ties, since the first game in 1899.

P. G. A.'s Long-Range Plan For Tournament Operations

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—A long-range plan of tournament operations, with a \$5,000 minimum purse for all P. G. A. tournaments and the granting of supervisory control of those events to Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager, was announced by Tom Walsh, president of the Professional Golfers' Association.

Walsh, who will not run for reelection at next week's annual P. G. A. convention here, said the organization's executive committee already has approved several recommendations whereby the P. G. A. hopes to improve and extend its tournament schedule.

"We've felt the \$5,000 minimum has been needed for some time," Walsh said, "and next week I will recommend that the first-place money in our own P. G. A. championship be increased from \$1,000 to \$3,000."

"Corcoran is thoroughly familiar with the tournament setup and his efficient handling of past tournaments makes him the man to take charge of these events. It has happened, sometimes, that players who consistently behave in an ungentlemanly manner enter our tournaments and their conduct reflects on the P. G. A. One of Corcoran's jobs will be to pass on the eligibility of the entrants."

In the event of a tie for tournament championships, Walsh said,

Sport Siftings

Bo McMillin, Indiana's head football coach, will speak before the Fort Wayne, Ind., Engineers' Club on Dec. 18. The Crimson coach will discuss "Football Engineering."

Mike Harter, 195-pound junior guard for the 1941 Horned Frogs, was the only sophomore player to break into the lineup of all 10 Texas Christian games last season. Mike played a total of 149 minutes, or an average of one quarter in each contest.

Only four members of the varsity squad at Georgia Tech came from northern states. They are Harry Morrow, Dormont, Pa.; George Webb, Easton, Md.; John Wild, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.; and Charlie Burroughs, Brandsville, Mo. Eighteen are from Georgia, ten from Atlanta. Of the others, four are from Alabama, three each from Florida and West Virginia, and two from Tennessee.

In 21 seasons the Baltimore Orioles have failed to hit 100 or more home runs a season just once. That was this year.

Massillon Alumni Meet On Common Gridiron Nov. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADISON, Wis.—Two Massillon (Ohio) High School alumni who have traveled a long way along the glory path of the gridiron world will lead two football teams into Ohio State Stadium next Saturday afternoon for a contest that is expected to be one of the hardest fought and thrilling gridiron battles of the entire fall.

The two men are Harry Stuhldreher of University of Wisconsin and Paul Brown of Ohio State. Stuhldreher has been at the helm of Wisconsin football fortunes for six years, but this is the first time that he has led a Badger invasion of Columbus. Brown is serving his first year at the Buckeye school and is one of the marked coaches of the land because of the way that he made the jump from high school coaching to a head job in one of the nation's first-class conferences.

Stark County, Ohio, is located in the middle of the hotbed of high school football in the nation. Year after year young men emanate from its environs to blaze their names across the sports page headlines the land over. However, the stories of Stuhldreher and Brown are fabulous to tell because here were two little fellows who had made their varsity teams the hard way.

Played at Miami

Both were too small to have much account taken of them. Brown even had to leave the school whose varsity he is now coaching for a smaller institution to make the varsity. He chose Miami where he left his name forever emblazoned on its gridiron record. Stuhldreher chose the toughest football school of the country to achieve his gridiron fame, Notre Dame. However, once he was on the glory road, there was no stopping him. We know him today as the signal caller for the famous "Four Horsemen" and one of the truly great quarterbacks of all time.

Despite their common backgrounds, Saturday will be the first time they have ever met on a common gridiron. They are head coaches now, yet a win over the other will still be all important. Aside from the interest their mentors have in victory, both teams will also have a great deal at stake. Another loss means that either team will automatically be out of titular considerations.

Both teams now have one conference loss to their discredit and a second would relegate either team to the middle of the pack. Citizens of Langdon Street and High Street both like to win and both follow their team the whole way. With all these forces behind them, both the Scarlet and Grey and the Cardinal are going to shoot the works to serve the fans with some of the most spectacular football of the entire Western Conference schedule.

Have Met 11 Times

The Buckeyes and the Badgers have encountered eleven previous times on the gridiron with the Ohio State victory song being sung five times, the Badgers celebrating four times, and two ties. The teams first met in 1913, the next year after Ohio State was admitted to the Big Ten. The Badgers finished on top that year and repeated the following season 7-6.

Ohio State gained its first conquest in 1916 and won again in 1917. In 1918 Fred Smith crossed the Buckeye goal line twice to lead the way to a 14-3 Badger victory. In 1919 the Wisconsin eleven pushed the Buckeyes all over Camp Randall all afternoon. They were inside the Ohio State 20-yard line four times but could not score. Then the immortal "Chick" Harley dropped kicked a field goal in the closing minutes of play to send the Bucks homeward proud possessors of a 3-0 win.

The following season the Badgers were title bound and set on returning the defeat. It was an extraordinarily hot day in Columbus and the Badgers again ran rampant until pay dirt came nigh. They then folded all except on one occasion. However, Workman dropped back to toss a long pass

Five-Way Tie In Billiards Tournament

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 (AP)—A play-off will be necessary to decide the 1941 world's pocket billiards champion, now in progress here at Town Hall, despite the fact that four more matches still remain in the \$10,000 round-robin cue classic.

As a result of play yesterday, leadership was again thrown into a five-way tie between defending champion Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia; Andrew Ponzi, New York; Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.; Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland; and Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y., all former title holders.

Each of this quintet has won seven matches while losing three. They have only one encounter apiece left.

Crane in Select Circle

Yesterday Crane joined Rudolph in the select leadership circle, by registering a 125-to-41 victory in 13 innings over the Cleveland star.

Mosconi, in the first of the night matches, trounced Caras, 125 to 112 in 22 innings. Ponzi stole last night's show, ending early impotency with a run of 104, new record high for the tourney to lift himself from the brink of defeat in the ninth inning, then cluster 10 and out in the 10th for a 125-112 conquest over 17-times champion Ralph Greenleaf.

The defeat of Greenleaf, his fourth of the tournament, dropped him into a sixth place tie with George Kelly, Philadelphia, and eliminated the 17-times winner of the crown from further consideration.

Decision Thursday

Survivors of the first-place deadlock who are to ultimately figure in a play-off for top honors will not be decided until Thursday.

The standings:

Player	W	L	HR	BG	Pts.	Inv.
Ponzi	7	3	84	7	1,134	133
Mosconi	7	3	84	7	1,089	125
Crane	7	3	54	10	1,087	147
Caras	7	3	84	12	1,115	154
Rudolph	6	4	56	7	929	125
Kelly	6	4	56	7	1,029	151
Proctor	5	5	56	11	1,016	170
Lari	5	5	57	21	939	213
Greenleaf	3	8	72	17	1,067	146
Baker	2	9	42	12	694	201
Tozer	1	10	41	10	817	232

Results Nov. 4

George Kelly, Philadelphia, defeated Onofre Lauro, Brooklyn, 125 to 41 in 20 innings.

Erwin Crane, Livonia, N. Y., defeated Ralph Greenleaf, Cleveland, 125 to 51 in 13 innings.

Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia, defeated Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., 125 to 112 in 22 innings.

Andrew Ponzi, New York, defeated Ralph Greenleaf, Chicago, 125 to 112 in 10 innings.

Today's Schedule
George Kelly vs. Joe Proctor, Gloversville, N. Y.
Willie Mosconi vs. Ralph Greenleaf.

All-Stars Meet Pros on Nov. 28 In Basketball

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—A squad of 18 college stars headed by Gene Englund of Wisconsin will meet the Oshkosh, Wis., professional team in the all-star basketball game sponsored by the Chicago Herald-American.

Englund led the poll conducted by the sponsor, getting more votes than any other collegian on the basis of his brilliant record last season. Ranking in order behind Englund in the poll were George Glumack, North Carolina; Gus Broberg, Dartmouth; Joe Stampf, Chicago; Ed Riska, Notre Dame; Frank Baumholtz, Ohio University; Jack Garfinkel, St. John's (New York); Ken Griffith, Alderson-Broadus; Oscar Schectman, Long Island; Art Jaquay, Creighton; Lee Huber, Kentucky; Herman Schaefer, Indiana; Theron Black-Lidge, Delta, Miss.; Teachers; Bob Dietz, Butler; Marshall Carlson, Toledo; George Blakemore, Tennessee; Morris Becker, Duquesne, and Tom Guerrero, Santa Barbara.

Motorboat Shorts

The New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation has applied for a War Department permit to dredge a channel in Barnegat Bay at Barnegat City. The proposed channel would be 50 feet wide, with a depth of six feet at mean low water. Plans provide for a total length of 4,400 feet.

Illinois vs. Iowa Football Record

The record of the football series (all games at University of Illinois unless otherwise indicated) is as follows:

1899-Iowa, 58-0 (Rock Island).
1901-Illinois, 27-0 (Iowa City).
1902-Illinois, 29-0.
1903-Iowa, 12-0 (Iowa City).
1904-Illinois, 29-0.
1907-Iowa, 25-12 (Iowa City).
1908-Illinois, 22-0.
1910-Illinois, 19-0 (Iowa City).
1911-Illinois, 9-7.
1912-Illinois, 14-0 (Iowa City).
1921-Iowa, 14-2 (Iowa City).
1922-Iowa, 8-7.
1923-Illinois, 36-0.
1924-Iowa, 12-10 (Iowa City).
1925-Illinois, 13-6.
1927-Illinois, 14-0 (Iowa City).
1929-Tie, 7-7 (Iowa City).
1933-Iowa, 18-0.
1936-Tie, 9-9 (Iowa City).
1940-Iowa, 18-7 (Iowa City).
The 1941 game will be played at Illinois Nov. 8.

Niagara Elects

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—William Owens and James Sheridan, both of Brooklyn, have been elected co-captains of the Niagara University basketball team, Coach John J. Gallagher announced. Owens and Sheridan held regional varsity positions during the past two seasons after starring with the 1938 freshman team.

College Football

Results Nov. 4
Boston College Freshmen 52, St. John's Prep 0.
Graceland College 26, Wentworth Military Academy 0.
Pepper 20, Trenton Trainers 19.
Fordham Freshmen 19, N. Y. U. Freshmen 14.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Greenberg in the News

Rumors that Hank Greenberg will soon don a Red Sox uniform have been stirring Boston fans for a month. Some enterprising scribe, either in a moment of weakness or on a day when news was scarce, suggested that Hammering Hank would play first base at Fenway Park during the approaching season, with Jimmy Foxx doing the disappearing act. Hub fans would miss Double-X, but they would meet Greenberg at the station with a brass band.

And what town wouldn't? Despite a year out of the American League for a stretch in the Army, Greenberg at 31 is still one of the leading hitters of the modern age. Lean and hard from Army life, he should come back in 1942 with one of his biggest years.

Briggs Influence

However, Boston's chances of getting the towering Tiger slugger for '42 delivery are slim, indeed, and for a couple of reasons. First and foremost is the W. O. Briggs, Sr., influence in Tigerland. W. O. always has been and always will be one of the greatest fan-owners in the country. The Bengals are his pets—his No. 1 amusement. Nothing gives him more pleasure than their victories. And as Greenberg is the chief baseball asset in his organization, it goes without saying that the senior Briggs would not consider his departure.

Being one of the richest men in the world, Mr. Briggs is never swayed by the sight of a stable check. No figure which Tom Yawkey could write on a slip of paper would turn the head of the Detroit prey. At least, such is the feeling in the smarter baseball circles.

Not Williams

Granting that Mr. Briggs would weaken and allow the departure of Greenberg by trade, involving players only, what could the Red Sox give in return? Judging by recent averages, a straight Greenberg-for-Foxx swap is out of the picture, despite the mystery surrounding Hank's ability to come back after a year out. And this is said with a realization that Double-X may himself come back with a banner '42 year.

Certainly the Red Sox cannot offer pitchers, which would prob-

Goal Shooting Lead Is Taken By Adam Brown

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5 (AP)—Adam Brown of the Indianapolis Capitals took the lead in goal shooting and tied with six other skaters in total points today as the American Hockey League season went into its second week.

Brown had five goals and one assist to his credit for a total of six points. Other six-pointers were Red Hamill of Hershey, George Mantha of Washington, Ken Kilroe of Indianapolis and Earl Robinson, Marcel Tremblay and Joe Shack, all of New Haven.

Having spent 15 minutes in the box during his first four games, Eddie Bush of Providence took a wide lead in the penalty division.

The leading scorers:

Robinson, New Haven	4	2	6
Tremblay, New Haven	3	3	6
Hamill, Hershey	2	4	6
Mantha, Washington	2	4	6
Shack, New Haven	2	4	6
Kilroe, Indianapolis	0	6	6
Trudel, Washington	2	3	5
Willson, New Haven	2	2	4
Frost, Hershey	2	2	4
Cook, Cleveland	1	3	4
Herschenratter, Providence	1	3	4
Patterson, New Haven	1	3	4
Asmundsen, Philadelphia	0	4	4

Ballet Russe—Films in Prospect for Boston—Art Exhibitions

Danilova Charms In 'Nutcracker'

By Margaret Lloyd

"The Nutcracker" was the Ballet Russe's major offering at the Opera House last night, with Danilova an enchanting Snow Queen and Sugar Plum Fairy, and Youskevitch her no less enchanting partner.

This famous Tchaikovsky ballet, the choreography for which was started by Petipa and finished by his associate, Lev Ivanov, calls for the pure classical style on the part of the two principals, and does not really get going until the preliminaries of the Christmas party are done with, and they begin to dance. If the ballet of snowflakes left something to be desired, their pas de deux and variations here and in the Kingdom of Sweets did not.

Danilova, always on her toes in any role, was technically flawless from her pointed toes to her candy-pink finger nails. Arms and hands fluid and graceful, not a finger arched amiss, knees taut and straight, and dance flowing through the instrument of her body as sensitively as music issues from a rare and rarely played violin.

Youskevitch, always the danseur noble in bearing and performance, and looking handsome without Thesaurus' wig of the night before, was ever the strong, considerate cavalier, and matchless in his own variations.

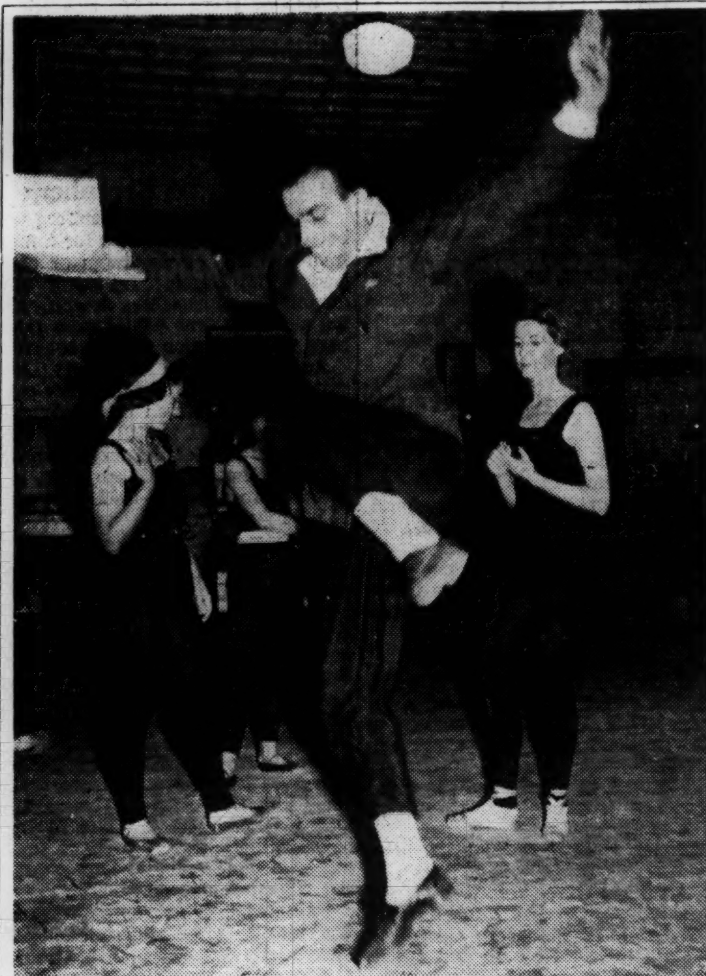
But "The Nutcracker" was not otherwise flawlessly presented. The long intermission separating the snow scene from the last act breaks the mood. In the first scene, where a pause in the action is indicated after the guests have dispersed, the child Clara in her eager search for the nutcracker toy almost stumbles into her father and mother on their way out. And what a thankless role the nutcracker is. The battle between the toy soldiers and the invading mice being omitted, he has no opportunity to become a hero or to be transformed into a good-looking boy.

The last act, made up of diversissements, brought forth Franklin's jubilant Trepak, and Guerard's high jumps in the Chinese number, which uses music from a similar bit of chinoiserie in the last act of "The Sleeping Princess," nowadays presented as "Aurora's Wedding." But the truly entrancing moments were those when Danilova and Youskevitch held the scene alone.

It was altogether Danilova's evening, for she danced again delightfully in "Beau Danube," with Massine in his old role of the Hussar, and Krassovska the Sweetheart.

Youskevitch appeared with Tomoukova in "Spectre de la Rose," but not all his virtuosity, nor the improved softer lighting, nor Tomoukova's dramatization of the Young Girl, could restore the roses to this faded masterpiece, ever haunted by the memory of Nijinsky, and spectral in no other sense.

Franz Allers conducted throughout.



Leonide Massine

Artistic director of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, illustrating one of the choreography for the new ballet, "Labyrinth," which, first seen at the Boston Opera House Monday evening, will be repeated tomorrow night.

'The Man With Blond Hair'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York. Norman Krasna Tuesday night joined the list of playwrights to whom the conflict between totalitarianism and democracy has proved a tempting and potentially dramatic subject. It must be confessed that Mr. Krasna's "The Man With Blond Hair," which opens at the Belasco Theater, leaves Mr. Krasna, the Nazi-democratic situation, and the theater very much where it found them. For the play is essentially immature and inconclusive.

Several young men kidnap from prison two Nazi aviators picked up by the police after crossing the Canadian border. One of the Nazis gets away from the boys and the other is taken to Howard Bay's exceedingly effective New York rooftop and told to jump. When the boys have left, the sweetheart of one of them whispers to the fugitive to climb down the fire escape and hide in her apartment. She does not want her friends to get into trouble.

It is in the apartment that generous portions of borscht, kindness, and butter produce upon the Nazi a regeneration which comes in handy at the final curtain. Mr. Krasna kills off one of his American boys—a Jewish lad who decides to shoot the second Nazi and is brought down by a G-man.

We are asked to accept as not unpraiseworthy samples of young American manhood, five individuals (one a policeman) who flinch from no form of extra-legality, and who—if the interpretation is logically followed—are ripe for an American form of fascist leadership, should such leadership arise.

Some of the play's comedy sequences—the young Nazi's card game with the elderly Jewish mother and his reactions to a Western Union messenger delivering a singing message—are among the more theatrically agreeable moments.

Eleanor Lynn as Ruth Hoffman, the Jewish girl, and Rex Williams as the German, Rudolph, are effective, considering that the characters they play are essentially straw people. Mr. Williams looks like a German army recruiting poster and behaves with stolid simplicity, square-jawed sternness, and a good deal of charm. He even gets over the more embarrassing moments of the part with courage and conviction. Miss Lynn plays the girl with decision, liveliness, and a freshness that is one of her most appealing qualities as an actress. Dora Weissman responds to the demands of the script and Mr. Krasna's direction with a knowing and sentimentally humorous reading of the Jewish mother. Coby Ruskin, Robert Williams, Alfred Ryder, James Gregory and Curt Conway make the five young men as acceptable as possible.

J. D. B.

Miss Durbin, Bing Crosby Head Casts

Deanna Durbin will be on the screen at the Keith Memorial beginning Thursday in "It Started With Eve," a romantic comedy in which Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings share in the starring roles. The film has been prepared under the supervision of Joe Pasternak and Henry Koster, who have been responsible for previous screen successes of Miss Durbin. Among those in the supporting cast are Margaret Tallichet, Charles Coleman, Guy Kibbee, and Catherine Doucet.

The companion feature will be "Man At Large," a story about the amazing accomplishments of a girl reporter, Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray have prominent roles.

'Birth of the Blues'

"Birth of the Blues," a new Paramount musical featuring Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, Rochester, Brian Donlevy, Carolyn Lee, and Jack Teagarden and his orchestra, will head the program at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday.

The story, as the title indicates, is about the origin of blues songs. Among the music to be heard will be "St. Louis Blues," "Memphis Blues," and "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie." Some 15 tunes are promised during the course of the film.

The second feature will be "Among the Living," a melodrama about a deranged murderer. Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward, Frances Farmer, and Harry Carey are in the cast.

'You Belong to Me'

Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda are the principal players in "You Belong to Me," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The story seems to be a romantic farce about a woman doctor and the playboy millionaire whom she marries. Edgar Buchanan, Roger Clark, Ruth Donnelly, and Melville Cooper are among the players. The second feature will be "Texas," starring William Holden, Claire Trevor, and Glenn Ford in a Western story set in the period after the Civil War. George Bancroft, Edgar Buchanan, Don Beddoe, Willard Robertson, and Addison Richards are among the players.

The other feature will be "New Wine," a romance said to be based on an incident in the career of Franz Schubert. Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis are featured.

'International Squadron'

Two first-run films are promised for the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. One of them, "International Squadron," is a story about a unit with the R. A. F., with Ronald Reagan playing the role of an American pilot. In the cast are Olympe Bradna, William Lundigan, Joan Perry, Reginald Perry, and Cliff Edwards.

The other feature will be "New Wine," a romance said to be based on an incident in the career of Franz Schubert. Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis are featured.

Kay Kyser on Stage

At the Keith Boston beginning Friday the stage entertainment



Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton
In "It Started With Eve," coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial



Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, and Carolyn Lee
In "Birth of the Blues," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan

will be headed by Kay Kyser and his band, "Flying Cadets" with William Gargan and Edmund Lowe in the principal roles will be the feature film.

At the South Station

The South Station Theater will present as its tenth anniversary

program, beginning Friday, the following short features: "March of Time" on "Sailors with Wings," a debate on "Will Democracy Survive?" University of Southern California's Band and Glee Club, "Football Thrills of 1940," "Horse Racing in South America," Hollywood Sports, two color cartoons, Edward Kennedy comedy, football

highlights from six games, and newsreels.

'At the Exeter'

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Honky Tonk," with Clark Gable and Lana Turner, and "Parachute Battalion," with Nancy Kelly, Edmund O'Brien, and Harry Carey.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST 8:30 TONIGHT
MAURICE JUDITH
EVANS • ANDERSON
MACBETH
Eves. \$1.10, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.30
Mats. Thurs.-Sat. \$1.10 to \$2.25

BEG. TUES., NOV. 11 Seats Now
No Performance Wednesday Evening
EDDIE CANTOR

"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD ROY
MAT. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012th, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112th, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213th, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd, 1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th, 1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th, 1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th, 1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th, 1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd, 1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th, 1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th, 1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th, 1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th, 1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th,

Commerce and Finance

Small Dealers Ask Easing Of Security Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—Security dealers who described themselves as "little fellows" doing business "in the sticks" have asked for legislation which would permit them to obtain new, blue-chip issues as readily as institutional buyers closer to Wall Street.

They complained to the House Interstate Commerce Committee that the Securities Act of 1933 and its administration by the Securities Commission had meant that their customers could obtain only issues of lower quality.

Rush S. Dickson of Charlotte, N. C., member of the Investment Bankers Association, said that Section 5 of the Act, which prohibits sending a customer through the mail anything of value for analyzing a security before its registration statement becomes effective, was "prohibiting us from getting any useful information into the hands of our customers until it is too late to be of value to them."

Big Investors Favored

"Under the present circumstances," he continued, "the institutional buyers and large individual investors who advance information through their financial services quickly absorb all of an attractive issue before we have had the time to get the information into the hands of our investors. There are literally thousands of small buyers who at present do not have an equal opportunity to buy sound securities and are, therefore, forced to take the less attractive issues which are not quickly taken by institutions who have had advance information."

"We are anxious to see a change in section 5 of the Act which would permit us to place information regarding a security in the hands of prospective buyers in advance of the offering date. We have no desire to engage in a campaign to make binding sales prior to the effective date of the registration statement, but we are anxious to see the little customer put on an equal footing with the hundred million dollar institutions and individual millionaires when it comes to investing his small savings."

Another IBA Opinion

Edward H. Hilliard of Louisville, member of the IBA, told the committee that while he could discuss forthcoming issues with his larger customers in Louisville, he could not, before the effective date of registration, "afford to take the risk of mailing to a large list of individuals any information because this action puts the right of decision in the hands of any recipient who merely indicates a tentative interest in this offering."

The securities industry has suggested that during the first seven days after the effective registration date, a sale be allowed without a general prospectus providing one is sent to the customer immediately, with the customer having the right to cancel the sale within another business day.

Rep. James Wadsworth (R-New York) inquired why brokers were prohibited from giving certain general information to their customers while at the same time, it was legal for newspapers to carry advertisements giving almost the same details. He termed it "a very curious practice for a government agency to indulge in."

Representative Lyle Boren (D-Oklahoma) observed: "Yes, it's like towing airplanes across the Canadian border."

Studebaker Net 32 Cents Share

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Studebaker Corporation reported 1941 third quarter consolidated net profits of \$702,804, equal to 32 cents a share on the common stock.

In the comparable period a year ago the company reported a net loss of \$499,814.

For the first nine months of 1941 consolidated net profit is reported as \$2,016,180, or 91 cents a share on the common stock, compared to \$457,495, or 21 cents a share in the first nine months of 1940.

Studebaker reported net working capital of \$15,437,296 as of Sept. 30, 1941. The figure compared with \$10,297,491 a year ago.

Factory sales for the third quarter were 28,769 cars and trucks compared to 19,748 a year ago. For the first nine months factory sales were 100,279, compared to 81,536 for the like period of 1940.

Votes 4-for-1 Stock Split-up

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Stockholders of Niles-Bement-Pond Co., machine tool builders, at a special meeting approved splitting the stock four-for-one, increasing authorized capital to 800,000 shares from 200,000.

O'Brien Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
111 Broadway New York

Contentment

always follows when one purchases an ANNUITY

You will enjoy reading "ANNUITIES LIVE INDEFINITELY" which contains four little journeys into the lives of enthusiastic annuitants.

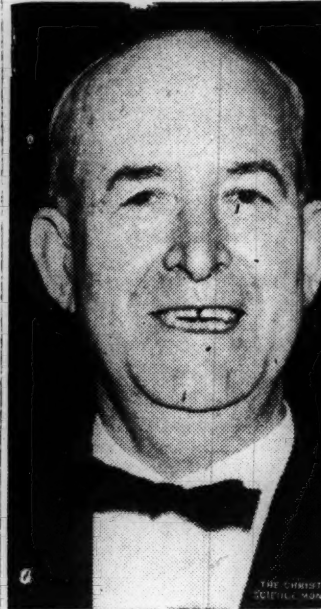
Copy sent on request

EARL G. MANNING, Gen. Agt.

One Federal Street, Boston

Poll of 2,000 Plants Shows 65 P. C. Operations for Defense

Takes New Post



John E. Mack

Elected President of the General Aniline and Film Corp. before the war, General Aniline was an American subsidiary of I. G. Farben Industries, a German dye trust, and a Department of Justice investigation is now under way into the company's connections. Mr. Mack, who lives in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is a close friend of President Roosevelt, succeeds D. A. Schmitz, a brother of Hermann Schmitz, chairman of the board of the German dye trust.

Am. Rolling Mill Quarter Net Equal To 36 Cents Share

MIDDLETOWN, O. (AP)—The American Rolling Mill Co. reported net profit of \$1,547,784, after all charges, for the third quarter ended Sept. 30. This was equal to 36.3 cents on the common stock after providing for preferred holdings.

This compared with \$1,804,511 equal share 45.3 cents, for the comparable quarter a year ago.

Charles H. Hook, Armco president, said that the consolidated third period net income before Federal excess profits and income taxes was \$6,930,338. This compared with a net income before excess profits and income taxes of \$11,320,355 during the first two quarters of this year. Deductions for taxes during the third quarter totaled \$5,382,553, against \$4,652,379 during the first two periods.

Mr. Hook estimated that Armco's 1941 tax bill would total \$14,000,000 compared with \$4,734,000 in 1940.

Total Armco earnings for the first nine months of 1941 were \$8,215,760, equal to \$2.33 per common share. This compares with \$3,889,110, or 82.6 cents a common share, during the same period in 1940.

Argentina Reduces Interest on Bonds

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government has ordered the conversion of nearly 3,900,000 pesos (\$1,161,000,000) worth of bonds forming a huge part of the internal debt from obligations bearing five and four and one-half per cent interest to four per cent bonds.

The conversion operation will be carried out from Nov. 7, through Nov. 20. Involved are national bonds amounting to nearly 2,500,000 pesos and mortgage bonds worth 1,400,000,000.

Canada Seen Able to Fill Any Order For Machine Tools From Great Britain

TORONTO—Canada can fill any possible order for machine tools needed by Great Britain, Thomas Arnold, Canadian machine tool manufacturer, declared here at a meeting held recently of the American Society of Tool Engineers.

Mr. Arnold pointed out that Canada has spent millions for equipment during the past year. Facilities at eastern Canadian ports for repairing ships of war were inadequate as late as last winter, he said, but these ports are now fully equipped and in a few weeks Saint John will have a drydock capable of handling giant liners.

Tools Are Needed

In defense of the purchase of machine tools from the United States, Mr. Arnold reminded that the men overseas need tools, and it doesn't matter whether the machines producing them are old or new, as long as the munitions arrive.

Emergency training of mechanics for services in war work in Canada was studied, figures showing that 85 per cent industrial training in Canada has been given in Ontario. Figures for the Dominion were: industrial classes, 41,966 students; RCAF classes, 6,415; Army and Navy classes, 12,595. The cost of training instructors per trainee varied from 50 cents to 60 cents a day. The school can teach basic fundamentals for which it is equipped, and beyond that training must be given in the plant.

Marked Expansion

Canada's industrial potentialities have been so reorganized and improved that now she can fully equip a division of troops in from five to six weeks, said Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply. Though Canada is manufacturing practically every type of weapon used by the British in this war right now, only a small percentage of the output is being used

More Plants Converted To Defense Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Increasingly rapid conversion of industrial plants to munitions making was reported today by the Iron Age magazine on the basis of a survey of about 2,000 companies.

"The Poll," said the magazine, "showed that the conversion of civilian product plants to defense goods is farther along than is generally believed, with companies in the poll reporting an average of 65.12 per cent of their current operations for defense."

"Of the 1,897 companies submitting complete answers in the survey, 1,178 said their rate of production had not been affected by priorities but an even 500 companies reported priorities losses."

"Six hundred thirty-six companies told the Iron Age they are short of steel, although not all of this number had actually been forced to cut operation for that reason."

"Three hundred seventy-four companies said they were short of non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum and zinc to a degree which has in most cases curtailed operations, while 145 companies declared their production has been handicapped by shortages of machine tools and small tools of various types."

"Industry and the public have been given a short breathing space by John L. Lewis, labor dictator, who has authorized the steel company-owned coal mines to operate without interruption until Nov. 15 while the National Defense Mediation Board studies his 'closed shop or else' proposal for the mines."

"The possibility that the four employer and two public members of the mediation board will outvote the five labor members on the coal mine closed shop issue has not been entirely cast aside but most observers at mid-week believed Mr. Lewis would get what he wants from the board."

Average Employment In Steel Industry Dips to 652,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Average employment in the steel industry in September dipped to 652,000 persons compared with the August record of 654,000, the first decline in 17 months, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

The smaller employment, the institute explained, "primarily reflects some shifting of demand from certain highly finished steel products requiring large amounts of labor to relatively greater production of plates, shapes and other products needing proportionally less labor in manufacture."

Except for the previous month's total, the September employment was the highest in the history of the industry.

Steel pay rolls in September were \$110,392,000, compared with \$112,757,000 in August, a longer month, the Institute said. In September, last year, pay rolls were \$82,068,000.

Wage-earning employees averaged 88.2 cents an hour, compared with 98.5 cents in August, and 85.4 cents in September, 1940. The average work week in September was 37.8 hours; in August 37.2 hours, and in September, last year, 36.5 hours.

Big Army Order For Cotton Cloth

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bids for 38,000,000 yards of cotton cloth to equip the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The great bulk is being exported to the theaters of war.

Explaining that the Canadian policy has been to avoid making in Canada items that can be produced more efficiently in the United States for airplane and tank motors, Mr. Howe acknowledged that Canada is dependent on the United States for airplane and tank motors. Canada's machine tool industry has expanded about 600 per cent since war started, an entirely creditable achievement, he added.

Big Army Order For Cotton Cloth

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bids for 38,000,000 yards of cotton cloth to equip the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The great bulk is being exported to the theaters of war.

Explaining that the Canadian policy has been to avoid making in Canada items that can be produced more efficiently in the United States for airplane and tank motors, Mr. Howe acknowledged that Canada is dependent on the United States for airplane and tank motors. Canada's machine tool industry has expanded about 600 per cent since war started, an entirely creditable achievement, he added.

The bid invitations specify five types of cloth, with deliveries to start in January and continue through next August. Offers were sought on 20,000,000 yards of Herringbone drill, 4,000,000 yards of olive drab all-wool twill for lining, 3,000,000 yards of canvas padding, 6,500,000 yards of olive drab lining for overcoats and 4,500,000 yards of unbleached cotton drilling.

The department said that in order to spread the business as far as practicable on a geographic basis, the invitations were sent to all known producers, and the contracts would be awarded so that the orders could be shared by all companies with facilities available to manufacture the cloth at reasonable prices.

The orders would meet all present and immediate future army requirements for these types of cloth, the department said.

Soaring Magnesium Output Unable to Meet War Demands



A busy section of the clipping room in American Magnesium Corporation's plant at Cleveland, where castings are being made for aircraft use.

This is the third of a series of articles prepared by the Office for Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON—Think of a metal that comes from salt water, that makes Fourth of July sparklers and flashlight powder flash and is today a prized material for airplanes, required in ever-growing quantities. That metal is magnesium—and it's scarce.

In 1940, the United States produced 12,500,000 pounds of magnesium, and then the demand really started. This year, it is estimated, our production will top 30,000,000 pounds, which will become 130,000,000 pounds short of the demand. In 1942, according to present plans, we may turn out in excess of 150,000,000 pounds and still be that much or more short of our requirements.

Our shortage is not caused by any lack of raw material. One source of magnesium is salt water, and the only limit to supply is the width of the oceans. It has been estimated that one cubic mile of sea water would provide all the magnesium we need for any purpose. But the process of extraction is intricate and calls for a tremendous amount of machinery and electric power.

Demand Increases

The job is being done as rapidly as is humanly possible. Production capacity has been doubled and redoubled, but so rapidly has the demand grown there still isn't enough magnesium to go around. It's all caused by the fact that magnesium alloyed with aluminum makes the best airplane material yet discovered, light and tough, and that incendiary bullets and incendiary bombs are made from magnesium.

Our consumption in 1938 was only 2,719,700 pounds. In 1939, it more than doubled, then increased 73 per cent over that peak year in 1940. The estimated demand for 1941 is approximately 14 times that of 1940. The 1942 demand has no limit.

Aircraft Uses

Several projects for increasing the production of magnesium are under way, in addition to the expansion of present facilities. A number of experiments are going on in a search for simplified methods of extraction either from brine or from magnesium ores.

So important is magnesium to our aircraft and munitions production that these two uses are expected to consume virtually all the American supply as long as the defense emergency exists.

Aircraft manufacturers took 75 per cent of the magnesium-alloy products made in the United States in 1940, a rate that has not declined during the present year. Engine and propeller makers used 64 per cent of the industry's total, airplane wheel manufacturers 19 per cent, and makers of frames the remainder.

Not only has the consumption of magnesium been spurred by the great increase in our aircraft production, but by the increased use per plane.

Because of that, magnesium was the second metal upon which formal mandatory priorities were invoked. It has long been listed as a critical material by the Army and Navy Munitions Board, chiefly because of its use as an incendiary, for flares, and for other military purposes.

As a part of their long-time plans for world conquest, the Nazis long ago saw to their magnesium production. They produced almost half the world's total in 1940. This is how the world production picture looked at that time:

Germany 46.4
Great Britain 17.1
United States 13.9
Japan 9.8
France 4.9
U. S. S. R. 3.7
Italy 2.5
Switzerland 1.7

As is the case with many other phases of defense production, the United States is attempting to do in two years what Germany did in seven. When we succeed in stepping up our magnesium production to meet our defense demands it will mean another triumph for American methods for Democracy.

Asks Rejection Of ICC Plan For MOP Road

NEW YORK (AP)—J. S. Pyeatt, chairman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, told the road's bondholders that earnings had improved so much they should reject the reorganization plan sponsored by the Interstate Commerce Commission and later approved by the Federal Court.

Mr. Pyeatt declared the 1941 revenue act made the proposed plan unworkable, and added the plan had become obsolete by reason of better revenues for the Missouri Pacific resulting from the rapid industrialization of the southwest.

Formal Statement

Announcing in a formal statement that he had addressed letters to 40,000 Missouri Pacific bondholders advising them to reject the plan on the ballots to be distributed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 19, the rail executives said:

"The Missouri Pacific Railroad proposed to take these and other issues of debt directly to the bondholders, prior to raising them in the courts in which the proposed plan was being considered. We have no objection to the plan as presented, but we do not believe it is in the best interests of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, alone, in 1941 would amount to \$10,000,000 under the proposed plan as compared with \$1,600,000 under the old capitalization."

He said the effect of the 1941 Revenue Act on the new capitalization proposed for the system was "prohibitive," adding that federal stock, income and excess profits taxes for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, alone, in 1941 would amount to \$10,000,000 under the proposed plan as compared with \$1,600,000 under the old capitalization.

Effect of Taxes

With estimated 1941 earnings for the Missouri Pacific System of \$31,000,000 before these taxes, Pyeatt continued, "this \$10,000,000 tax bill would absorb all the earnings otherwise applicable to dividends on the proposed new common stock, and permit only a partial payment on the second preferred."

A spokesman for Allegheny Corp., present at Pyeatt's press conference, said the former Van Sweringen railroad holding company would reject the I. C. C. reorganization plan.

Allegheny Corp. at one time held control of Missouri Pacific through stock interests. Allegheny's principal investment in the 12,000 mile system if the plan became effective would consist of about 220,000 shares of new common stock to be received in exchange for Allegheny's slightly more than \$11,000,000 face amount of MOP convertible 5½ per cent bonds.

U. S. Treasury Debt Now Over \$54,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced its debt has gone over \$54,000,000,000.

The Treasury's obligations jumped overnight by \$509,047,881 to a record total of \$54,093,095,752 because of the issuance of new Treasury notes to refund approximately \$500,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation notes.

Formerly, debts of the Treasury and various federal corporations were kept entirely separate, but this conversion inaugurated a new policy of ultimately converting all corporation debts into direct Treasury obligations.

Thus, while the overall debt of the government did not change, the Treasury debt rose \$500,000,000 and the aggregate debts of government corporations declined about the same amount, leaving about \$6,440,000,000 of other corporation debts to be refunded some time in the next five years.

The Treasury debt, however, has been rising rapidly on account of defense expenditures, and now is nearly \$10,000,000,000 higher than it was a year ago.

Reynolds Metals Net Equals \$2.04 Share

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

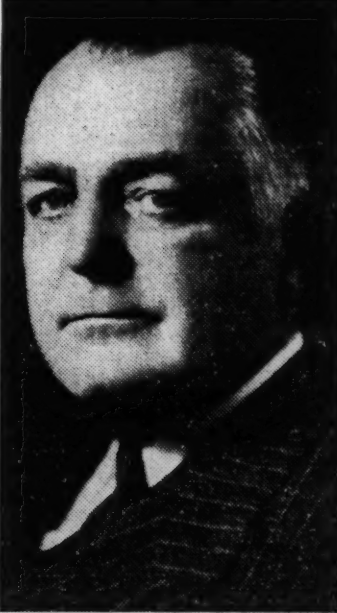
NEW YORK—Reynolds Metals Company reports for the nine months ended with September consolidated earnings before provision for income and excess profits taxes of \$4,808,744, compared with \$3,047,607 a year ago.

Taxes for 1941 were \$2,515,704, compared with \$1,019,070. Excess profits taxes have been adjusted for the first, second and third quarters to comply with the 1941 tax laws. The earnings are equal to \$2.04 a share, against \$1.78 a share for the similar period of 1940.

Consolidated earnings before provision for income and excess profits taxes for the third quarter of 1941 were \$1,441,687. After deduction for estimated normal income and excess profits taxes, the net profit was \$756,287, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 67 cents a share, against 63 cents a common share in the third quarter of last year.

The Richmond Radiator Company, affiliated with Reynolds Metals, reported net earnings of \$185,785 before provision for taxes for the nine months which compares with \$134,153 earned in the corresponding period last year.

Elected to New Post



C. H. C. Pearsall

Elected Vice-President of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co., the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., and the Clyde-Mallory Lines, in charge of the companies' interests in the West Indies and Mexico, Mr. Pearsall is also Vice-President of the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines.

Industrial Output Increases Sharply In Volume and Value

WASHINGTON (AP)—American industry delivered 60 per cent more goods, by value, in September, than in June, 1940, when the defense program began, the Commerce Department estimated.

The Department, however, added that because of higher prices the physical volume of manufactured goods shipped by manufacturers may have been only 40 per cent higher. The Department said that "new orders placed with manufacturers turned upward in September despite growing restrictions imposed by defense needs."

The Department's index of new orders rose from 196 to 198 per cent of the January, 1939, level during the month. The index of shipments increased from 188 to 203 per cent of the January, 1939, average, and the index of inventories increased from 134.4 to 137.3 per cent of the Dec. 31, 1938, level.

DPC Announces Leases for New Plant Facilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lease agreements between the Defense Plant Corporation and five companies for new plant facilities for defense production were announced by the War Department, which said it had arranged to reimburse Defense Plant Corporation for part of the cost.

The Briggs Mfg. Co., Mich., signed an agreement for establishment of a plant at a cost of \$6,448,542, including equipment to manufacture aircraft gun turrets.

Existing agreements with the Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., were increased by \$2,500,000 to cover the cost of additional machinery, equipment and tools to be used in the manufacture of fire control equipment.

Establishment of a plant estimated to cost \$2,411,086 for the production of tank engines was covered in an agreement with the Guiberson Diesel Engine Company at Garland, Texas. The Southern Aircraft Corporation, also of Garland, signed an agreement to establish additional plant facilities estimated to cost \$249,594 to manufacture aircraft gun turrets.

Standard Oil, Ohio Net Rises in Third Quarter

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reported nine-months net profit of \$4,464,095 against \$4,325,602 the same 1940 period. Indicated third quarter net profit was \$1,921,784, against \$1,521,839 for the third quarter last year.

Before income taxes, the profit was \$11,396,814 for the nine months, against \$6,971,028 the same period of 1940. Gross operating income of \$76,776,054, contrasted with \$54,155,429.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 10

Boston Fund Trust

Write for prospectus relating to the shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

JERSEY CITY CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

Realtors Hear How to Avert Postwar Crash

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (AP)—Two speakers addressing delegates to the National Association of Real Estate Boards' convention proposed a partnership of Government and private enterprise today in construction programs designed to avert a post-war crash.

Arthur W. Binns of Philadelphia, chairman of the association's committee on housing, advocated the integrated reconstruction of so-called blighted areas in centrally situated urban districts. His suggestion embraced a municipally directed master plan for acquiring and redeveloping blighted property, federal financing and the chartering of private construction firms to take over the rebuilding with their own resources.

Offers Plan

Mr. Binns proposed that the city itself retain actual ownership of the blighted areas until they can be modernized and turned over to new purchasers.

"The redevelopment is proposed to provide low-cost housing," Mr. Binns told the association, "but it would be a well-balanced redevelopment of the city, including various classes of housing, industry and commerce, to give a useful and functional whole."

"We question the wisdom of the concentration of poverty housing, thus destroying purchasing power in one point."

Dean Arthur Adams of the University of Oklahoma's college of business administration also urged team-work between private enterprise and Government agencies in developing a post-war construction program.

"We must develop an after-the-war industrial expansion movement that will keep our workers constantly employed," Dean Adams told the American Institution of Real Estate Appraisers, here for the realtors' convention.

Aid to Post-War Era

"Large-scale housing improvement will greatly help the nation convert its industrial system to a peace-time basis."

He also suggested that firms which close down their plants in the face of diminishing post-war returns be taxed "almost out of existence."

"A post-war policy compelling industry to operate up to capacity," he said, "and preventing large income receivers from hoarding their savings would probably be a better solution for the problem of peace-time readjustment than a continuation of the policy of borrowing more and more money to give to the unemployed or building more public projects to provide employment, which failed to remedy the last eight years of depression."

Auto Sales 9 Months Total 3,230,954

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Company, statistical agency, reported that retail sales of new passenger cars in the United States for the first nine months of 1941 numbered 3,230,954 compared with 2,489,091 in the same period of 1940.

Retail sales of new trucks for the nine-month period show a gain of 29.6 per cent, with a total of 557,609 in 1941 compared with 430,235 last year.

For September alone new passenger car registrations totaled 125,293, a decrease of 49.19 per cent from the August total. New truck registrations in September totaled 43,892, a decrease of 21.68 per cent from the preceding month's total.

Singer Mfg. Study Issued

NEW YORK—Bristol & Willett have prepared an 8-page booklet on The Singer Manufacturing Company, analyzing the earnings, financial position, dividend record and future outlook.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 10

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Write for prospectus relating to the shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Fund Trust

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	597,280
1941 volume to date	119,932,390
1940 volume to date	170,037,220

Stocks & Div'ds	Sales in Dollars	100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
P & W Pric \$1.80(2)	2	17½	17½	17½		
Greyh L(1½)	1	157½	157½	157½	Oct 3	
Cal Ed L(1½)	15	227½	227½	227½		
Nat Gas (1)	9	12½	12½	12½		
Southern Pacific	276	133½	123½	133½	+	
Southern Ry	145	18½	17½	17½	+	
Southern Ry pt	108	347½	34	34½	+	
Ry M&O (4)	1	37½	36½	37½	Oct 3	

pear & Co	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	N'v
pen Kel (1.60)	1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1
permy Corp (1g)	14	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1
poicer Mfg (3g)	1	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1
piegel (.60g)	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	- 1
quare D (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	2	37	37	37	+ 1
land B (.40a)	63	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1

Land B pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	N'y
Land Gas & El	4	3½	3½	3½	
Land Gas \$4 pf	6	1½	1½	1½	+ 1
Land Gas \$6 pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Oct 3
Land Gas \$7 pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	

and O Cal (1a)	28	25	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	
and O Ind (1a)	30	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$		
and O NJ (1a)	84	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	
and O Oh 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	4	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	
arrett (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$		Oct 2
erling P (380)	4	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	
ewart W (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	+	
okeley Bros	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nv	

udebaker Cp	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	5s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	+	1
un Oil (1a)	2	59	59	59	—	5
unshine M (1)	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	—	4
uperheater (1)	9	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	—	4
uperior O (10e)	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	—	4
uperior Steel	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	+	1
utherland (1.20)	1	19	19	19	+	1
weets Co of Am	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	+	Oct 2
wift&Co (1.20a)	14	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	23	+	1
wit Intl (2)	18	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	—	4
wyming-G (1g)	5	5	5	5	+	1
wyming ww (1g)	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	+	Oct 2
wyming xw (1g)	32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	+	Sep 2

McClell (40g)	1	47%	47%	47%	-
McLoutch (10g)	15	21%	23%	15%	+
Penn Corp (34g)	5	81%	81%	81%	-
Texas & Pac Ry	9	101%	10	101%	+
Texas Co (2a)	26	44	431%	433%	+
Texas G P (10g)	22	3	27%	27%	-
Texas Pac S (2)	8	24%	241%	241%	-
Texas PC&O (40)	1	67%	67%	67%	-
Tex Pac L (10e)	16	5	47%	5	-
Whatcher Mfg	1	71%	71%	71%	-
Wich ev pf (3.60)	1	43	43	43	Nv
Wine Fair	1	31%	31%	31%	Oet

thermoid (1 st g)	10	3	4 th	3	+	1
third Ave Ry	5	3	2 th	3	+	1
thompson (JR)	1	4 th	4 th	4 th	-	1
thompson (1 st 4g)	4	27	16 th	16 th	Oct 3	
thompson-Star	3	1 st	1 st	1 st	-	1
thompson-S pf	1	9 th	9 th	9 th	N'v	

Side Wat A (30g)	16	11½	10½	10½	—	+
Side W pf (4½g)	1	99	99	99	+	+
Im-Det A (3g)	9	31½	31½	31½	+	+
Imken R (3½g)	17	40¾	39	40¾	+	+
Transamer (½g)	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	+	+
Iran & West A	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+	+
Iran & Wil ¾g	2	8½	8½	8½	+	+
Tri-Cont Cor	20	1½	1	1	—	—

ruux-Traer 5/8g	1	6	6	6	N'v
ruscon Steel	1	11	11	11	Oct 3
wenty C-Fox	14	8%	8 1/4	8 1/4	- 1
wen C-F pf 1 1/2	3	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	Oct 3
win City Rap 1	8	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	
win C'h (70c)	29	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	+ 1/2

Underwood 2 1/4 g	6	33 1/2	32 3/4	33 1/2	+
Union B&P (3 1/4 g)	6	9 5/8	9 1/2	9 5/8	
Union Car (3 g)	32	70	69 1/2	70	+
Union C C (1)	11	15	14 7/8	15	

Union C C (7)	11	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	+	7
Union Pac (6)	16	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	7
Union Pac pf (4)	3	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Union Prem (1)	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct 2	
Union T C (2)	1	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$		
United Air Lines	22	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	+	1
Unit Air (2a)	22	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		

United Bis (24g)	43	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1
United Carb (3)	1	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	3
Unit-C F (1.20)	2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct 3	1
United Corp	136	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1
Unit Corp pf	22	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	3
United Drug	50	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	+	3

United Dyewood	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	N'y
United Elec Coal	5	5	4 7/8	5	+
United E & F (2)	5	35 5/8	35 1/4	35 5/8	+
United Fruit (4)	1	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	-
Unit Gas I (.60)	88	6 1/8	5 7/8	6	
United G of (5)	1	107	107	107	N'y

nit M&M (¼g)	2	14½	14	14½	+
United Paperbd	2	4	4	4	Nv
S & For Sec	7	3½	3½	3½	Nv
S Freight (¾g)	2	11½	11½	11½	—
S Gypsum (2)	6	48	47½	47¾	—
S Hoffman M	2	67	67	67	—

S Indust A (1a)	2	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
S Leather	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	N'v
S Leather A	3	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	+ 1
S Lea ppf 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ k	2	103	103	103	Oct 1
S Pipe & F (2a)	3	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	
S Play Cd (2a)	2	29 $\frac{3}{8}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct 2

S Plywood 1.20	1	24	24	24	N'y
S Real & Imp	10	1	1	1	
S Rubber (1/2g)	50	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	+ 3/4
S Rub 1pf (8)	4	98	97	98	+1
S Smelt (4g)	4	50 1/2	49	49	-2 3/4
S Smelt pf (3 1/2)	1	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	Oct 3

S Steel (4g)	70	54	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	5
S Steel pf (7)	9	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	+	5
S Tob (1.28)	3	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	+	5
United Stockyd	2	11	11	11		Oct 3
United Stores A	6	3	3	3		

Unit St pr (7 ¹ / ₂ ¢)	1	55 ¹ / ₂	55 ¹ / ₂	55 ¹ / ₂	N'v
Univ-Cycl (90g)	2	13	13	13	Oct 21
Univ Leaf T (4)	1	51	51	51	Oct 31

V—W

Andco Sales	5	1 ¹ / ₂	3 ³ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	+
Univ Nor M T 3 ¹ / ₄ g	2	11	10 ³ / ₄	11	+

n Raalte (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	7	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
odium (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ g)	8	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	+	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
ck Chem (2a)	4	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	42	+	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
e Ch W (.95g)	2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
-Caro Chem	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
-C Ch 6% pf	3	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
rginia Ry (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)	7	35	35	35		Oct 28

Ry pf (1½)	5	32½	32	32½	N'v
Saldorf Sys (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	
algreen (1.60)	2	197½	197½	197½	—
alg'n p w w 4½	1	104½	104½	104½	N'v
alker (H) (h4)	1	34½	33½	33½	—
alker pf (h1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
alworth Co	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
al Baking & Co	4	4½	4½	4½	—

ard Baking A	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct 31
ard Baking B	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
ard Baking pf	6	20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
arner Bros Pic	68	5	5	5	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
arren Bros	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	N'v 3
arren Fdy (2a)	1	34	34	34	
ash G Lt (11 $\frac{1}{2}$)	3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
akusha Mrla)	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Hyne Pump 2g	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robster Eisen	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct 30	
ess O&S (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ g)	8	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
ess O&S pf (4)	1	70	70	70	N $\frac{1}{2}$ v	
Va P&P 1.80g	2	18	18	18	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Va P&P pf(6)	2	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct 23	
est Aust (2)	8	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	

Test Maryland	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Test Mary 2 pf	5	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	+ 11 $\frac{1}{8}$
Test Pacific pf	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nv 3
Test Union (1g)	16	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Test A Br (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g)	14	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{8}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Test E&M (3g)	78	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Teston El I (2g)	5	28	28	28	Oct 28

Steelvaco (1.4)	1	32 ³ ₄	32 ³ ₄	32 ³ ₄	Oct 27
Steelvaco pf (1 ¹ / ₂)	1	33 ¹ ₈	33 ¹ ₈	33 ¹ ₈	Dec 2
Steel Steel (2g)	27	29	28 ¹ ₄	29	+ 3 ¹ / ₂
Steel pr pf (5)	2	69	69	69	Oct 14
Steel D (1.10g)	1	13 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	Oct 27
Steel Mot (3.4g)	9	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	+ 1 ¹ / ₂
Steel R'ck (10g)	3	5	4 ³ / ₄	5	+ 1 ¹ / ₂
Steel Saw (Me)	1	23 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂	Nov 1

ite Sew M	1	3 ³ ₄	3 ³ ₄	3 ³ ₄	N ³ ₄
ite Sew M pf	1	49 ¹ ₂	49 ¹ ₂	49 ¹ ₂	Sep 18
ite pr pf (2)	1	22	22	22	N ³ ₄
lco Oil	2	2	2	2	
llys-Overland	17	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	1 ³ ₄	
llys-Over pf	2	4 ³ ₄	4 ³ ₄	4 ³ ₄	
lson & Co	33	6 ³ ₄	6 ³ ₄	6 ³ ₄	+ 1 ³ ₄
l's 88 pf 10 1/2	3	71 ³ ₄	71 ³ ₄	71 ³ ₄	+ 1 ³ ₄

Edward (2 _g)	2	24	24	24	+1
Polworth (2g)	37	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
North P & M	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
PM cv pf 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ $\frac{3}{4}$
PM pr pf 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ $\frac{3}{4}$
Wigley Jr (3a)	4	65 $\frac{7}{8}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$	-13 $\frac{1}{8}$

	1	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+	3/4
le & T (.60)	13	13 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4		
T & C (.34g)	1	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	N'v	2
ung S&W (1g)	12	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	+	3/4
ung S&T (.3g)	1	87	87	87	Sep	24
g Sh&T pf 5 1/2	6	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4		
ungs S D 1 1/4g						

Unit Rad (g)	8	10	9%	10	+ 3%
Finite Products	8	3	2%	2%	- 1%

(f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) due so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian
 accumulated dividends paid or declared this year;

nts; (XW) without warrants.
 carry a date after the last price. It signifies
 a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

7

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
QuotationsContinuation
Seen of Bank
Loans' Decline

That a period of managed money lies ahead, that there is little reason to believe in a return to the high interest rates of former times, and that a continuation of the long-term downward trend of bank loans is to be expected, were among the statements made by E. Sherman Adams, assistant secretary, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York City, in an address before the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, at the Parker House, last night.

"The volume of bank investments will probably continue to increase at a rapid rate in the years ahead," said Mr. Adams. "No matter how hard the Treasury may try to finance the defense program by other means, it seems clear that the banks will be called upon to absorb huge additional quantities of Government securities."

Bank Loan Trend Down

"There is no indication of any change in the long-term downward trend of bank loans. In fact, the long-term outlook for bank loans may be worse today than ever before. To be sure, loans have expanded rather sharply during the past 18 months. But this expansion is not at all impressive when compared with the increase that has taken place in business activity."

Mr. Adams said that bank loans were relatively smaller today than ever before and that he looked for the downward trend of such loans to be accelerated when peace comes. "We may conclude," he stated, "that the banking business has undergone a fundamental transformation. . . . Investments have replaced loans as the predominant assets of commercial banks."

"The possibility of a business depression after the war is over cannot be ruled out, he declared, and voiced the opinion that if it were accompanied by another collapse of the banking system "nothing short of a miracle would prevent the nationalization of the banks of the country." Hence, he felt that investment policies of banks should be especially conservative during the emergency period.

See Rates Continuing Low

With regard to interest rates and bond prices, Mr. Adams said that bond prices were now at unprecedented high levels and that the supply of Government securities would increase at a very rapid rate for a number of years to come. He said he believed the Government would be able to keep the interest rates relatively low as long as the present emergency continued, explaining that other governments had proven it relatively easy to do.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the efforts at credit control by the Federal Reserve System had not been any too successful. He reported that a number of bankers who had studied the problem of reserves felt that granting of additional powers to Mr. Eccles would not reduce the hazard of inflation in the slightest, but would greatly increase the danger of complete political control over the banking system.

L. Sumner Prunty, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, was chairman of the meeting. The seminar program, of which last night's meeting was the first, will continue through April, with 15 meetings scheduled.

Sears Sales Rise
25 P. C. in October

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company, mail order and retail merchandising firm, reported October sales of \$96,255,634, up 25.1 per cent over \$76,919,573 in October last year.

For the first nine months of the company's fiscal year, from February through October, sales were \$898,053,110, up 31.7 per cent over \$530,139,367 in the like 1940 period.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Graton & Knight 7 pf	1.17 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Klauer Co. 6 1/2 pf	1.17 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Nat. Refining Co. 10 pf	1.17 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Special	1.17 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Harold E. L. Co. 10 pf	1.17 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 10

Cocoa

Dayton Rub Mfg	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 10	
Marathon P Mills	25c	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	
Ind. Oil, Calif	40c	Dec. 31	Nov. 15	
Standard Oil of Ind	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	
Final				

Real Estate Boards Weigh Five-Point Plan of Attack on Decline of Urban Areas

New Housing At Low Costs Seen as Key

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—A five-point plan of attack upon urban blight which is gradually undermining the tax structure of the Nation's large cities was the springboard upon which the National Association of Real Estate Boards today launched into its 34th annual convention here.

The program called for a realistic approach by private industry to low-cost housing founded not upon competition with the Federal Government, but upon a close partnership with Federal agencies to wipe out "the mistakes of the past."

Against a dynamic background of defense activities and defense housing that is Detroit today, the several thousand assembled realty experts from all parts of the country were told that the hour of city planners was at hand, that post-war reconstruction would offer the grand opportunity for private enterprise again to show its ingenuity in the modernization of "horse-and-buggy age" cities.

Five Basic Points

Presented to the conference by Arthur W. Binns, Chairman of the Association's Housing Committee, the program contained the five following basic points:

1. Municipal planning agencies should be given power to assemble by eminent domain if necessary those land areas in which the public interest calls for replanning.
2. Establishment of a Federal agency empowered to aid the financing of such land accumulation.
3. Chartering of private redevelopment companies to acquire and construct areas under private capital, but in accordance with a master city plan.
4. Enactment of a new FHA title to insure a minimum return to private capital to encourage its entry into this field.
5. Return of replanned areas to private ownership as fast as they can be improved for modern use.

In a crisply-worded analysis of conditions facing American municipalities, Mr. Binns said: "Blight is destroying city values. Short of nationalizing real estate, government cannot alone solve the problem. Unaided private capital cannot solve it. We propose a partnership between private and public effort that will strengthen our whole urban economic structure."

Long-Term Lease Plan
As described by Mr. Binns, replanning of cities would be undertaken on a long-term lease with actual ownership of new properties in the hands of the cities themselves until they can be placed in the hands of new users.

Behind the whole scheme is the idea of establishing a firm ground-work for the reshuffling of city populations and city functions to fit into a well-balanced pattern of development. Industry, homes, government functions, public utilities and retail business would find their own places on the basis of future as well as present needs.

The replanning program overshadowed everything else on the conference floor on Friday. It was the subject of yesterday's introductory sessions addressed by Dr. Arthur Adams, Dean of the University of Oklahoma's College of Business Administration, and the welcoming statement of Philip W. Kniskern, Association President.

And the keynote of rebuilding cities is expected to dominate discussions right through to the conference closing on Friday.

Last night Dr. Adams told the visitors a partnership between public and private industry in the pursuit of city rehabilitation would help greatly to avoid "the postwar disaster of drastic price declines, industrial curtailment and increasing unemployment."

He advocated a postwar policy compelling industry to operate up to capacity and to prevent large income receivers from hoarding their savings.

He thought it would be wisdom for building and loan agencies to start now to accumulate a backlog of funds to be used in promoting postwar construction.

Defense Homes Costs Analyzed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Seven-fifty cents of every dollar expended on defense homes under terms of the Lanham Act, goes into the actual dwelling units themselves, John N. Eddy, Acting Federal Works Administrator, said today.

This figure is based on a study of the estimated costs of 76,250 dwelling units. At the present time 318 projects involving 82,196 dwelling units are under construction under the Lanham Act, and 100 have been assigned for construction under provisions of the Lanham Act.

Study of the 76,250 units revealed that 74.9 per cent of the defense housing dollar goes into actual dwelling unit construction; 8.7 per cent for public utilities; 8.5 per cent for site development; 3.2 per cent for purchase of real estate; 3 per cent for contingencies, and 1.7 per cent for community facilities.

Construction under the Lanham Act comprises the bulk of defense housing operations under the Federal Works Administrator. As of Oct. 17, the grants total assigned for construction under the Lanham Act and Public Act 671, was 342 projects involving 90,465 dwelling units to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$360,711,000.



Upper left: How ready-made houses may be transported to buyers. The first experimental model is shown being taken to a building site on a logging truck in Portland. Upper right: Haul-a-Way house completed and ready for occupancy. The cost, as it is shown here, is about \$3,300. Lower: Living room of Haul-a-Way house.

Home: \$2,000, F. O. B., Factory, Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—"Two thousand dollars, f. o. b., factory, complete."

Such a tag on an automobile is nothing new to the public, but on a home it is something that home builders have dreamed of since logs were first tholed together on the American Continent to make homes for pioneers.

Yet that is precisely the tag that Allison Dean, of Portland, thumbtacked to two experimental prefabricated homes constructed in his factory here.

And Mr. Dean's tag meant exactly what it said. His houses, which he calls "Haul-a-Way Homes," are complete the minute they leave the factory. They include not only the shell of the house—roof, walls, ceilings, doors and windows—but also an electric range, refrigerator, 30-gallon hot water heater, plumbing and plumbing fixtures, bed spring and mattress, living room sofa and chairs, dressing table and chairs, electric clock, floor lamp, book shelves, window curtains, screens, electrical thermostatic heating system—in fact, as Mr. Dean puts it: "Almost everything but the groceries."

Puts Idea Into Practice
Mr. Dean, who has been one of Portland's leading real estate dealers for over 18 years, watched with interest the many types of prefabricated houses that have been developed throughout the United States over the last decade. To him, most of them seemed to miss the mark.

Thus when the demands of national defense began to develop an acute shortage of homes for workers in northwest defense plants as well as in other parts of the Nation, Mr. Dean began to think seriously on an idea he had harbored for years. The result was his "Haul-a-Way Home," which he says is comparable to no other prefabricated house yet devised.

Unlike other experiments in the field which feature either a house constructed from sectional walls bolted together or rooms designed to be fitted together, the "Haul-a-Way" house is one standard and complete unit with other units that can be added to it as the homemaker needs. The standard unit measures 10 feet, 4 inches by 44 feet, and is a complete three-room house with a 10 foot by 16 foot living room; a 10 foot by 10 foot bedroom, including two 2-foot deep closets; an 8-foot by 10-foot kitchen, and a 5-foot by 7-foot bathroom with tub and shower.

Can Be Delivered by Truck
Weighing seven tons, it can be loaded on a truck, or a flatbed, and transported to any site within several hundred miles of the factory at a reasonable price.

In order to make the house strong enough for such rough treatment, Mr. Dean discarded all the standard ideas of home construction and approached the problem from a strictly engineering viewpoint. Rather than studs, rafters and the other usual constructional details, the "Haul-a-Way" house is built on the pattern of a covered bridge.

The two long walls of the standard unit are nothing but 9 foot by 44 foot trusses, comprised of light struts and braces secured by plywood panels that act as gusset plates, Mr. Dean says. Similarly the ceiling is a 10 foot by 44 foot roof truss, and when the three trusses are put together and bolted to a one-piece oak-finished floor section, the unit in effect becomes a bridge girder. It can be suspended from the ends or from the middle and still will not sag, Mr. Dean claims.

As a matter of fact, the recommended foundation for the house is six small concrete piers—one under each corner, and one midway on each side—which are attached to the "back door" of the standard unit to form a five-room house. It is piped and equipped with the electrical facilities of the standard unit. A third unit is the garage. The three units, making up an exceptionally complete small home, will sell for approximately \$3,300 complete, excluding the price of the land, water meter hookup and transportation, Mr. Dean declares.

The house is wired for electric heat which would cost on an average of between \$40 and \$50 per year at the Portland rate, the builder estimates. The living room heater is thermostatically controlled, but in other rooms the

wall-type heaters are manually operated.

"Designing the house was a problem in mechanics more than any other one thing," Mr. Dean commented. "It always seemed to me that other pre-fabricated houses put too much emphasis on the shell of the house and not enough on the house itself."

"Actually the shell of the house is the cheapest to build. It's the heating, plumbing, wiring and equipment that make up the hard things to solve in low-cost housing. It costs just as much to plumb a small house as a big house, relatively speaking, and the same applies to wiring and heating."

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

Alabama

ALABAMA SHORE HEIGHTS Home Sites, moss covered oaks, rivulets, 20 minutes Mobile via tunnel, Robert Kennedy, Fairhope, Ala. Birmingham—412 North 2nd Street BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO. Sales

California

ALAMEDA—Apex Realty Co., Realtors, 2318 Central Ave. New and used homes, residential estates, income properties. BEVERLY HILLS—Estate For Sale. One of the most livable and charming homes in all Southern California. Complete in every detail. Air conditioned. Five master bedrooms and baths. Ample servants quarters and guest house. Most outstanding location. Complete recreation room. Complete barbeque and many unique details to make a home complete. 1/2 acre with lovely gardens of priceless trees and shrubs. This development cost over \$200,000.00 and owner who is called away will sell it for less than half this amount. This is a great bargain and anyone seeking a real home should investigate this offering.

William L. Collier Co. Complete Real Estate and Insurance Service 9534 Santa Monica Blvd. CR 6-7412

GLENNDALE, 133 So. Central Ave. R. O. COCHRAN CO. REALTORS. Property Management—Sales. HOLLYWOOD—SAM COGGIN—Real Estate, Building Loans, Insurance, 6381 Hollywood Blvd., HO 2972-YO 3281.

HUNTINGTON PARK—Store for rent, 5000 E. St. Santa Ana, excellent location, 1000 sq. ft. J. Car Line, 1000 E. St. Santa Ana, 1000 E. St.

INGLEWOOD—Fine Homes. HIGHLAND BUILDERS. 40 new 5 and 6 room homes now being built. See them. 9920 Crenshaw. PH TW 1808.

INGLEWOOD—2000 Lots for Mass Housing. 9920 Crenshaw. 206 S. Market. E. W. DAWSON, Realtor.

INGLEWOOD—4-4 sep. 4 rm. units. 8500. Best location. 1038 Trade for near Riverside. Dressen Realty, 124 1/2 N. Market.

LAGUNA BEACH. Oldest Established Rentals, Real Estate and Insurance in Laguna Beach. 205 Forest Ave. TELFONIA 150.

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA. ON THE RIVER OF THE PACIFIC. Charming country and hillside homes. HILDA C. BARRINGER. Licensed Broker. 619 First National Building, San Diego. Telephone 2-4111.

LOS ANGELES—423 So. Spring, Mt. 3675 TRUST DEEDS—MORTGAGES—REAL ESTATE. Purchased for cash. Leonard H. Brown.

LOS ANGELES, 5711 Wilshire Blvd., WA 8821 LEROY ACKLEY, Realtor. APPRAISALS, INSURANCE.

LOS ANGELES—Luring Apts.—Attractive single and double, close in, reasonable. 1024 Ingraham St. MU 0894.

LOS GATOS—Country lands are priced for sale. Mortgage loans. Buy now for future building. Plans and listings application. Geo. F. Shaner, Broker, Los Gatos.

LOS GATOS—Everything in insurance. Real estate. Real estate. Real estate. MCMURTRY & BELL, 100 West Main St. PASADENA.

The William Wilson Co. 40 North Garfield Ave. SYCAMORE 3-8111. PASADENA—Attractive Rentals, Real Estate, Insurance. Good foreclosures for sale. LEHMANN HIRSH, Citizens Bank Bldg. (Insurance).

SACRAMENTO. General Real Estate Insurance—Loans—Rentals Property Management. The Morrissey Company. 729 J Street. Phone 3-1771.

SACRAMENTO. MORTGAGE REALTY CO. E. A. BUSH, Inc. Dial 2-6951. 915 J Street. Property Management. Rental Collections. Investment Property. Fire and Liability Insurance.

SAN PEDRO (L. A. Harbor). 645 W. 9th St. Sales, Rentals, Insurance. Hunter-McConnell Realtor Home Service.

SAN PEDRO—Houses, Rentals, Investments. Modern homes, choice locations for sale. PH 226. Harry M. Carr, 125 W. 9th St. SANTA MONICA—See us for Bay District Real Estate. Full information available. C. G. JENSEN, 734 Montana Ave.

SANTA MONICA—Offering a choice list of all kinds of property here. S. A. KOCHE, Realtor, 815 Wilshire. WESTWOOD HILLS, LOS ANGELES. Own it all this lovely property. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths upstairs, maid's room, bath and kitchen, paneled den. Excellent location, superb view. Bargain price. T. S. KIRKPATRICK, 342 Comstock Ave.

California (Continued)

TOWN AND COUNTRY Homes, Estates, Ranches, Apartments. Rentals—All Kinds—Insurance. GUY PRICE CO. Wilshire Blvd. at Canon Beverly Hills

Homes of Distinction. STEPHEN FOX MACNEILL, Realtor. 5124 Crenshaw Blvd. AX 6287. LOS ANGELES.

Richard R. Dunnigan. Homes—Income Property—Insurance. MA BRIDE REALTY CO. 924 1/2 Street, Sacramento. BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS overlooking ocean in Santa Monica. The luxurious SHANAHAN, Doubles, two beds, bath, \$80.00 a week. 1301 Ocean Ave.

GERALD C. LARKIN, Realtor. Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance. 2000 W. Florence Ave., L. A. 2-1884. VISITORS TO SAN FRANCISCO. Rex Arms Hotel Apts., 990 Geary St. Weekly-Monthly Rentals. 2-3 Rooms.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE. Specializing in Fine Homes. Property Management. ANDERSON 4194 N. Brand, Glendale.

CROWN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO. National-wide Moving by Motor Van. Pool Car Consolidations—Lift Vans. Los Angeles, 1500 S. Main St. 2-2161.

SALES—EXCHANGES, ETC. Los Angeles—Baboo—Vicinity. J. D. Burnham 433 S. Spring, L. A. MA 7597.

REDLANDS REALTY CO. of Redlands. Real Estate and Insurance. 1011 S. Los Angeles Ave., L. A. 2-1011.

JAMES I. EASLEY—Specializing in ranches and property management. 111 So. Los Angeles Ave., L. A. 2-1011.

GRACE CORENS. With James Insurance Corp. Westwood Village, L. A. BR 2181, ARIZ 31105.

JOSE CLARK. Bakerfield, Real Estate and Insurance. Attractive Homes—Sound Investments. 128 W. Wilson. Glendale, Calif.

HETTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor. 9728 Santa Monica Blvd. Rentals—Sales. Beverly Hills.

EDWARD A. OHL. Real Estate—Business Opportunities. 31 Porter Bldg., San Jose. 889.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. MORRIS HOLMQUIST. PH 649-22. 124 American, Long Beach.

The Whites' Realty Service—Realtors. Real Estate—Sales—Rentals—Insurance. 9 Locust, Long Beach. PH 628-217.

HARRY R. LELAND. Homes in Western and Southern California. 1840 Westwood Blvd., Arizona 31238.

Colorado. HOWARD A. HART. Western Cattle Ranches. 111 East Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

District of Columbia. SALES—RENTALS. MORTGAGE LOANS. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO. 1321 Connecticut Avenue. KEER & KEER. Washington Suburban Homes. 4219 Lee Highway, Arlington, Va.

Florida. LIVE OAK, FLORIDA—20 acres, unimproved. Attractive price. Write Mrs. M. B. Besse G. Best, Hotel Ponce de Leon, Miami, Fla.

OSCAR E. DOOLY, Jr. Rentals—REALTORS—Sales. Announces association of ALICE R. LANNI, Realtor. As manager of Homes and Estates Department with offices at 420 Lincoln Rd., Miami Beach, and 416 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

MIAMI BEACH—Beautifully furnished, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, guest house of 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, long driveway. 10011 Lenox Ave., walking distance Lincoln Road. Price \$20,000. \$5,000 cash, easy terms. LOUIS N. POKRESS, 605 Lincoln Road.

MIAMI—Northwest Homes, Rentals and Sales. EDEN REALTY CO. Realtors, 6068 Biscayne Blvd. Phone 7-2488.

Florida (Continued)

COMPLETE RENTAL AND SALES ORGANIZATION. JOHN T. LARKIN, Realtor. 1119 18th Street, Miami Beach.

FRED L. MULLIKIN, Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Rentals, Properties Managed. 236 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville. PH 5-1769.

WARREN LEHMAN, Realtor. 2302 Ponce de Leon, Coral Gables, Fla. Rentals, Sales—All kinds of Property. COBB REALTY COMPANY. Sarasota, Florida.

Georgia

A Complete Real Estate Service. Insurance—Loans—Rentals. Sales—Property Management. Chain Store Leasing. ADAM-CATES CO. 2nd Floor, Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

General Insurance (Real Estate). CHAS. M. WOOLFOLK Agency. Phone 3-9 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga.

Idaho

BOISE, IDAHO—Sales, loans, chain store locations. Property management. Fire Insurance. DAY REALTY CO., Inc. 200 N. 10th St., Ernest G. Day, Pres.

ILLINOIS. AURORA—North of city. Beautiful home site of 200 sq. ft. frontage on the shore of Fox River with an unusual view of the valley. HERMAN OFFUTT, Realtor. 42 Galena Boulevard.

EVANSTON. Suburban home life at its best. 48 min. drive to Chicago's Loop. POLEY & POLEY. 625 Grove Street.

SPRINGFIELD REAL ESTATE. CHARLES S. WANLESS. WESTWOOD, MASS. HOME for SALE. OWNER. Large living room with fireplace, porch, 1/4 acre lot, completely landscaped, fruit trees, garage, two unfinished rooms, second floor, ample basement recreation space; oil heat; low tax rate. Write Box L-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Com. 4330, Ext. 221.

RENTALS—SALES. In Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors. 273 Harvard St., Brookline.

George H. Webster, Realtor. Belmont and Watertown. REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—SALES. 490 Commonwealth. Belmont 2650.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTALS. Weston and Surrounding Towns. L. DAYTON, REALTOR. Waltham 3889-1489.

Thomas W. Cleveland, Realtor. The Newtons and Wellesley. Biscayne 6920. LANSB 3680.

Don't move into another RENTED HOUSE. See what can be purchased on a monthly purchase plan in the Newtons. CONSULT CARLEY REALTY, Inc. 2966.

H. E. EDGAR. Local and Long Distance Moving. 1200 Walnut St., Newton Hills, LANS 4830.

Michigan. ANN ARBOR—GEO. H. LINDLEY, Realtor. High-class residences for sale or rent. 307 Huron St., Phone 5960.

KALAMAZOO—Large house on good highway; hardwood floors; many possibilities. MRS. B. J. HEALY 944 Grant.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE. 6th Floor Bldg. Cad 0321. DETROIT MICHIGAN. HOMER WARREN & CO. Over 50 Years' Dependable Service.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. DETROIT MICHIGAN. Financing—Real Estate. SMITH-BISSCHOP, Inc. 2nd Floor, Bldg. Randolph 4548.

L. E. HOLTON, REALTOR. Birmingham, Sales—Rentals, Bloomingdale, Hills, 256 S. Woodward, Birmingham, Mich.

MINNESOTA. A. L. SHINNERS CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. 302 Midland Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI. "St. Louis' Best Address". Not expensive either. 709 S. SKINKER ROAD. Quiet, refined, luxurious, opposite Forest Park, near school, church, 4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage. Direction: DOWNS, MOHL & CO. Call HARRY COOPLAND, FO 4100.

Massachusetts (Continued)

BOSTON APARTMENTS. One to 6 rooms. CHAS. E. CUSHING. 209 Washington St., LAF 7040.

Boston—Realtor. JOHN A. HOPE, Inc. Property Management—Appraisers. Thompson Square. Charlestown Station, Boston.

BOSTON—Cambridge Apartment Hotel, 14 Charles St., Cambridge—Riverside Apartment Hotel, 420 Memorial Dr. Desirable furnished suites, reasonable.

CAMBRIDGE HEATED APARTMENTS. 5 to 6 room suites \$27.50 to \$35 and up. NILES MANAGEMENT INC., Kinsland 1460. Harvard Square, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE—Rooms, apts., houses, furn. and unfurn., complete listings, Howard, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500.

NEWTON. Fox Meadow—Oak Hill Village—Quality homes at reasonable prices. Only 20 minutes to Back Bay. ARNOLD HARTMAN. 17 Roselle Rd., LANS 2773.

NEWTON. ALVORD BROS. Realtors. Office, 81 Union St., Newton Center.

ROCKPORT, MASS. Year round homes for sale within walking distance of shops, Ocean View, \$3,500. \$5,000. \$5,500. \$5,500. \$6,000. THURSTON REAL ESTATE Agency, 20 Pleasant St., Tel. 534 Rockport.

SOMERVILLE—Bernice E. Irish, Real Estate, Notary, Fire, Liability and Automobile Insurance. Time Payments, Coal, Oil, Coke, 6 Holland St., Davis Sq., Som. 7085.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Rental, almost new; brick, 8 rms., 3 baths; 1st fl. maid room; restricted neighborhood. Olive Thornton, Tel. 6285-2473.

WESTWOOD, MASS. HOME for SALE. OWNER. Large living room with fireplace, porch, 1/4 acre lot, completely landscaped, fruit trees, garage, two unfinished rooms, second floor, ample basement recreation space; oil heat; low tax rate. Write Box L-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call Com. 4330, Ext. 221.

RENTALS—SALES. In Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors. 273 Harvard St., Brookline.

George H. Webster, Realtor. Belmont and Watertown. REAL ESTATE—RENTALS—SALES. 490 Commonwealth. Belmont 2650.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTALS. Weston and Surrounding Towns. L. DAYTON, REALTOR. Waltham 3889-1489.

Thomas W. Cleveland, Realtor. The Newtons and Wellesley. Biscayne 6920. LANSB 3680.

Don't move into another RENTED HOUSE. See what can be purchased on a monthly purchase plan in the Newtons. CONSULT CARLEY REALTY, Inc. 2966.

H. E. EDGAR. Local and Long Distance Moving. 1200 Walnut St., Newton Hills, LANS 4830.

ANN ARBOR—GEO. H. LINDLEY, Realtor. High-class residences for sale or rent. 307 Huron St., Phone 5960.

KALAMAZOO—Large house on good highway; hardwood floors; many possibilities. MRS. B. J. HEALY 944 Grant.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE. 6th Floor Bldg. Cad 0321. DETROIT MICHIGAN. HOMER WARREN & CO. Over 50 Years' Dependable Service.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. DETROIT MICHIGAN. Financing—Real Estate. SMITH-BISSCHOP, Inc. 2nd Floor, Bldg. Randolph 4548.

L. E. HOLTON, REALTOR. Birmingham, Sales—Rentals, Bloomingdale, Hills, 256 S. Woodward, Birmingham, Mich.

Long Island Town's Rise Not Defense 'Bubble-Boom'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Business is on the upturn in this village of four aircraft plants, but it's not the type of "bubble-boom" that will burst when the emergency is over, according to William J. Kitzer, President of the local Board of Trade.

Although more than \$160,000,000 is being spent here for defense work and housing, Mr. Kitzer stated that "business in Farmingdale has kept its head and progressed sensibly and soundly."

Located in the Farmingdale area are the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Liberty Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Ranger Engines Division and Republic Aviation Corporation.

Some of the business figures from the Board of Trade survey show:

1. New telephone connections in the Farmingdale exchange increased by 206 phones, or 14 per cent, in 1940, and the first six months of 1941 produced a rise of 181 new phones, or another 11 per cent.
2. The Long Island Railroad reports that freight and express shipments into the Farmingdale station rose 20 per cent in the first

months of the present year over the last six months of 1940, after all shipments consigned to the aircraft plants and aircraft building contractors had been eliminated. Including the aircraft plant consignments, the increase was more than 60 per cent.

3. Unemployment is virtually nonexistent in the village.

4. The deposits of the community's two banks were up more than \$1,300,000, or an increase of 25 per cent, against a normal yearly rise of 10 per cent.

5. Village tax receipts in 1940, during June and July, the normal collection months, were 82.6 per cent of the rolls, while 1941 showed a collection for the period of 84.7 per cent, with a 3

NEW JERSEY MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertising rates, call or write: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WOOLLEY
COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel

Fuel Oil
Coke

Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Ivins Spiced Wafers 2 lb. box 45c
Laird's Sweet Cream 1 gal. 29c
Burnett's Vanilla 33c bottle
172 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
SAVORY ROASTERS
CUTLERY
PYREX OVENWARE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertising rates, call or write: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

S. Babto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service
at Desford
244 Lorraine Ave. Mont. 3-1588

APPELGAAR FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

MODERN WOMAN
Smart Clothes for Small Budgets
600 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
Blomfield 2-0021
Enjoy the convenience of shopping from our wide selection of sizes—12-32—16½-26½

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(15 per cent. Reduct. Only. Not a Blend)

The Spinning Wheel
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
81 CHURCH STREET
MONTCLAIR
HELEN OAKLEY

EDITH GRAY FLACCUS
LESSONS AT
PUPIL'S HOME
5 Chester Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.
Ph. Montclair 2-8281

LAZARUS PRINTING COMPANY
Incorporated
Printers • Stationers
Engravers
Fifty-Four Clinton St. • Newark, N. J.
TELEPHONE MITCHELL 2-2838
CHARLES E. FLACCUS, Vice Pres.
Montclair 3-0622 Parking Space

BETTY VAN ORDEN
Hair Studio
Custom Department Waves
720 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Griffiths
"The Music Center of New Jersey"

• STEINWAY • KIMBALL •
• CHICKERING • MUSETTE
• MINIPIANO • HAMMOND
• ORGAN • SOLOVOX •
• RADIO • PHONOGRAPHS •

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AC BERTALON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N. J.
MITCHELL 2-2248
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
621 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
RUM 2-8000

Send It to the Laundry
Press, outfit with more leisure, send your clothes to a reliable Monitor laundry.

NEW JERSEY NEW BRUNSWICK

For Information regarding local and national advertising rates, call or write: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BERTHA LUISE
GIFT SHOP
Art Linens
Representative for Associated Authors
Books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Greeting Cards
369 New York Ave. Near Vocational School

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertising rates, call or write: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream
Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-3366

SICKLEY BROS.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 W. So. Orange Ave. SO 2-1840

★ STAR ★
TAILORING CO.
LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS
Remodeling a Specialty
Phone S. O. 2-1862 22 Valley Street

ROMOSER'S CAKE SHOPPE
Complete Line in Pastries
Cakes—Buns—Rolls—Bread
Party Cakes—Wedding Cakes
53 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-5300

PASSAIC
BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System
Member of National City Association

THE SERVICENTER
Esso Service
Main Avenue, Corner Antum Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Stencher's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
56 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
106 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SUPERIOR DAIRY
Delivered in
Guaranteed
Passaic
Paterson
Rutherford
Wallington
Totter
Bloomfield
Bellevue
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

SOLAR
Fuel Oil Company
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors of Klean Heat—
A. B. C.—Chrysler—Delco
300 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PA. 2-0800 PATERSON W. N. 2000

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
Flowers
659 Main Ave. Pa. 3-1414

ABBOTT'S
Department Store
634 Main Avenue
Passaic, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—blue coal
Phone Pa. 3-1284 Paterson WX 2610

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The
Christian Science Monitor,
or answer
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The
Christian Science
Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

PARIS MONEY
USERS HIDE U
RIP FACE E M
PAPIS AIDA
LWASPAN
EDITH SUGAR
ARE WACO O
ACE MILK SW
PE WEST POE
OTIS BLAWN
DROSS MYRNA

STEWARTS
Complete Outfitters to Men
Winning a Warm Welcome
CLIPPER CRAFT Overcoats
\$28.50
3-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1128

SUMMIT
Flowers
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Rd.
Phone Summit 6-0209

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.
24-Hour Metred Deliveries
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

NEW JERSEY PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertising rates, call or write: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. PL 6-0618

Taylor's Specialty Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watching Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. PL 6-3658

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PL 6-1701

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. Pl 6-2776

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—
more home enjoyment
301 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S
HAT STORE
"Everything
for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

HELEN H. WINTRINGHAM
Representing Beauty Counselors, Inc.
"Try Before You Buy"
Sensitive Skin Service
Presentation by Appointment
A Gift for Everyone on Your
Christmas List
93 Seventh Street Hack. 2-3053

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilliger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridge. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store Plant Store
1 W. Ridgewood Ave. 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD. 6-3009-07 Ridgewood, N. J.

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
45 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Mousch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
Winning a Warm Welcome
CLIPPER CRAFT Overcoats
\$28.50
3-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1128

SUMMIT
Flowers
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Rd.
Phone Summit 6-0209

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.
24-Hour Metred Deliveries
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

NEW JERSEY SUMMIT (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertising rates, call or write: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. BOSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

EVERETT & BUTLER
Realtors
Insurance
96 Summit Ave. Tel. Sum. 6-6040

G. I. McNEIL
Slip-Covers
Drapes
Fine Upholstering
Furniture—Carpets
35 Union Place Sum. 6-4068

TEANECK

CHOICEST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Birds Eye Frozen Foods
PETERSEN FINER FOODS
430-32 CEDAR LANE TEA 6-1834-5
Free Delivery
Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being
Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
451 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1658

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1432 Queen Anne Road Tel. Teaneck 7-4904

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Besse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"
If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

SNOW SUITS
for
Mother, Sister and Brother
Also
Coat Sets for the Children
Moderately Priced
WE MODERNS
230 East Broad St. at Central Ave.
Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 2-4689

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now Located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a Full Line of Meat, Gro-
ceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-7377, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: Westfield 2-3650
Night: Westfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Tel. We. 2-3932

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors—
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of
Casualty Protection for clients who
appreciate conscientious and im-
partial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

EDITH HATS
\$2.95 to \$7.50 Headsize 21 to 24
DRESSES
\$3.95 to \$7.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRIGHT'S DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library—School and
Office Supplies—Blank Books—
Greeting Cards—Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

HAMILTON • GRUEN
and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

ERIE

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE—ERIE, PENN.
50 Personalized Christmas
Cards for \$1.00. Order at
Stationery Section.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$12
NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY AND STATE.....
MC-3

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norcross Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is \$..... for.....
year, or..... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1

Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Abba (Rom. 8:15)—Ab'-a (first a short, second obscured as in sofa). An Aramaic word, meaning "father," it holds a place in the vocabulary of the New Testament writers along with Greek. In the original black-letter King James Version, "Abba," both in Rom. 8:15 and in Mark 14:36, is printed with a capital, apparently because it introduces a quotation; while the interpretative word "father" stands in lower-case type. The ordinary editions of Authorized capitalize both words. An American Translation makes matters clear by using quotation marks and printing as follows:

"Abba!" that is, Father.

Adoption (Rom. 8:15)—A-dop'-shun (a as in sofa, o short, u clipped-short as in circus).

Like many words that have been acquired from Latin, perhaps, indeed, the majority, "adoption" offers no particular pronunciation problem. The pronunciation may be said to have been regularized long ago in the primary language. Certain standards apply in English that parallel those fixed by Roman practice. Possibly that is a reason why English has taken so avidly to Latin derivatives in the course of its development. Here was a vocabulary built and tested by a great civilization of old. The stem of the Latin *adoptio* has been seized upon and made to do modern service in its actual Ciceronian meaning. The Latin verb *adoptare* begins by meaning "to choose"; but it somehow acquires the technical and legal significance of taking a person, particularly a child, into a family as a member. The voluntary idea seems strong in the Roman *adoptio*, and doubtless survives in the English "adoption." It may be doubted if that notion was especially strong in the Greek word of the original text. Nevertheless, the idea of placing a child as a son in a new family is clearly present there.

Bethesda (John 5:2)—Be-they'-da (first e quick-long as in debate, second short, a as in sofa). This word has four different spellings in Greek New Testament texts that grew out of misunderstandings, perhaps, of reading or of dictation. As it appears in Authorized, a z sound for s seems to have the approval of authorities.

Cognizance—Kog'-ni-zans (a short, i short, a clipped-short as in account). Sometimes, especially when used in connection with law, the sound of g is omitted from the first syllable, and the word is pronounced kon'-i-zans (vowels as above).

The idea of "taking notice" inheres in the word. Something is realized, understood, and remarked upon, or at least acknowledged. Latin has *cognoscere*, "to learn by inquiry." A notion of curiosity and desire to know often seems implied, or at any rate a willingness to be told. At the other extreme, it may signify disinclination to be informed unless plain evidence of facts is adduced. Besides its load of connotations in the intellectual realm, "cognizance" carries certain special meanings in law and in heraldry.

Demonstrator—Dem'-un-stray'-ter (first e short, u clipped-short as

in circus, a long, second e as in maker). The very word is Roman and served Cicero in the meaning of "an exhibitor."

Image (Col. 3:10)—Im'-ij (both i's short). Here is a word for the pronunciation of which not everybody is likely to accept the dictum of Webster's, that the second syllable sounds like ij. Rather, the Oxford Dictionary recommendation, *edj*, will be championed, on the ground that it in some sort recognizes the value of the vowel, a, of the Latin *imago* (long a) from which "image" is derived. The a in image is a part of the fundamental stem and does not at all correspond with the a in such words as "mileage," "frontage," and "bondage," in which it is merely an element of an ending.

Impotent (John 5:7)—Im'-po-tent (i short, o quick-long as in obey, e clipped-short as in silent). Both this word and "infirm" are precise Latin-derived equivalents of the Greek. The translator, Torrey, in "The Four Gospels" hits upon still another equivalent, "invalids," which seems to bring the passage of narrative in John around to a modern viewpoint.

Indissoluble—In-dis'-o-lu-b'l (both i's short, o quick-long as in obey, u quick-long as in unite). Or, especially in a literal sense, in-dis-sol'-u-b'l (vowels as above, with the exception of the o, which is short).

A long word in which both British and American habits of speech allow the accent to recede, stress going on the syllable *dis*. Chemists are said to accept the *sol*; but it is pointed out that they have no real need of the word, "insoluble" being shorter and serving their purposes exactly as well.

Progress (noun)—Prog'-res (both vowels short). Or, especially in Britain, *pro'-gres* (o long, e short). As a verb, the word is pronounced *pro-gres* (o quick-long, e short).

The modern majority is doubtless for short o, and for the syllabication *prog'-res*. Nevertheless, certain conservatives will hold out for a long o, and a syllabication that corresponds with the original Latin verb *progredi*, "to go ahead"; and to the Latin noun *progressus*, "act of going ahead."

Regenerate (verb)—Re-jen'-er-at (first e quick-long as in debate, second short, third as in maker, a long). As a noun or adjective, the last syllable becomes it (short i).

The idea of "reform," which inheres in this word, seems to be a development of comparatively modern times. The noun "regeneration" goes back a long way in English. Wycliffe employs it in translating Matt. 19:28, with the meaning of "rebirth." There exists a rather rare Latin verb *regenerare*, "to reproduce."

Regimen—Rej'-i-men (both e's short, i clipped-short as in charity). Some sort of "rule" would be expected to be meant whenever the Latin root *reg-* appears. "A rule of living," broadly, defines "regimen," which, as happens, comes directly from the Latin, where it means "act of guiding." Departments of

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman



WHEN DINNER DOESN'T SUIT MY TASTE I DON'T LIKE TO SEEM RUDE SO I JUST HURRY UP AND CHANGE MY TASTE TO SUIT THE FOOD

scholarship have found for it a number of technical applications.

Scriptures (I Cor. 15:4)—Skrip'-turs (i short, u palatized as in nature, u quick-long).

Controversy over the pronunciation comes down to the value to be given to the consonant t. Shall it be a true t, or shall it merge into the u and become like ch? Doubtless it is much a question of knack and obedient tongue. A ch sound would probably be more acceptable than a too-carefully articulated t. One lexicographer advises one way and another the other. Webster's asks that the t be recognized, although palatized with the u to a modified ch sound.

Subjected (Rom. 8:20)—Sub-jekt'-ed (u clipped-short as in circus, both e's short).

This word comes from Latin by the French route, but with meaning essentially unaltered. The Latin verb *subicere*, "to throw under," and figuratively "to place under control," stays in effect right through. "Subjected" in the passage from Romans represents a Greek stem which has to do with "order," "arrangement," "array," discipline being implied rather than force. The creature is set in the back row, rather than trampled under foot.

Threshold—Thresh'-old (e short, o long). By Webster's second choice, *thresh'-hold* (vowels as above). The termination *old* is not easily explained, being said to have got fixed there by popular use.

Movies Teach

With not enough expert teachers, the United States Army is using specially made moving picture films to teach soldiers military technique.

In Lighter Vein

A Happy Choice

CORN FIELD SELECTED
AS PLACE FOR ANNUAL
COUNTY HUSKING BEE

Headline in Mayville, N. D., paper spotted by Editor & Publisher.

A Rule Is a Rule
"But," exclaimed the would-be tenant, "my eldest child is 30 years of age and lives in Australia, and the other two are in New Zealand." "Can't help that," remarked the caretaker. "This flat's not being let to anybody with children."—Grit.

Intelligence Test!
Army recruits are now given an intelligence test. They have to do a sort of jigsaw puzzle—picking out the right pieces to complete a series of formal pictorial designs.

Twenty-five per cent is the usual score; 50 per cent is good. But the other day the Army thought they'd discovered a superman. He scored 100 per cent by completing all the designs correctly.

A special Board was convened to investigate the "find." But they only needed to ask one question: "What was your occupation in civil life?"

The reply was: "Wallpaper designer."—Answers.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Gander Airport?
2. The country whose people introduced bowling into the United States?
3. The Forest of L'Aigle?
4. The state of which Theodore Roosevelt was governor?
5. The Kuznetz Basin?
6. Saratoga Springs?
7. Mount Korovin?
8. The American city famous for its annual tulip festival?
9. Iceberg Lake?
10. The South American country nearest to the United States?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

AFTER the verb
"To Love," "To Help"
is the most beautiful
verb in the world—
BARONESS VON SUTTNER.



Dorothy Meigs Eidlitz

Night Moth—Winter Habitat

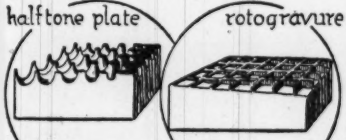
The annual winter carnival provides many interesting shots for the camera enthusiast.

Did You Ever Wonder

What is meant by the term rotogravure?

The word rotogravure comes from the Latin *rota*, meaning "wheel," and *gravure*, a French combining form indicating a process resembling that of photography.

Rotogravure is a method of reproducing pictures by an in-



half-tone plate. The printing surface stands out in relief and receives the ink. In rotogravure the printing area is depressed below the surface of the plate and filled with a special thin ink. The process of photoengraving. Intaglio means that the white portions of the picture are left in relief while the dark areas are cut into the copper plate. Instead of being flat, the plate is curved into the form of a cylinder, hence

the "roto" part of the term rotogravure.

The rotogravure process differs also from the halftone or relief engraving in that a positive instead of a negative is used in the engraving, and in that a special screen, called a crossed, or cross-line, screen is used.

A special thin ink is required for use with rotogravure plates, but otherwise they can be set in place in a high-speed rotary press and used in the same way as any other printing cylinder.

The special ink commonly is brown or sepia in color. The printing cylinder revolves through a trough of ink after each impression, after which it is automatically scraped clean by a razor-like blade, called "the doctor," which leaves ink only in the areas cut below the printing surface of crossed lines.

Rotogravure offers much softer-toned pictures with finer effects than are possible with ordinary halftone printing, and high-screen

half-tones cannot be used on high-speed rotary presses.

Color engraving also may be done by this process, separate plates being prepared for each color printed. The plates are made by photographing the subject through color screens, and through the skillful choice of colored printing inks very striking color reproductions may be obtained when the plates are superimposed. Many large newspapers print weekly rotogravure supplements and some magazines have rotogravure sections for special picture material.

W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. Now under construction at Newfound-land, when completed it will be the largest military airfield in the world.
2. It was a favorite game of the Dutch, who brought it from their homeland.
3. Near Rethondes, northeast of Compiègne, France, where the Germans signed the armistice which ended the World War.
4. New York, in 1898.
5. Russia's great eastern industrial center in Siberia.
6. A summer resort in eastern New York, noted for its mineral springs.
7. A volcano, active within the last century, in Alaska: 4,853 feet.
8. Holland, Michigan.
9. Lake in Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, which contains ice winter and summer.
10. Colombia.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Old Glory

In the San Francisco News an able newspaperman conducts a column known as "About People." A "gossip column" folks call it but the little stories printed there prove over and over again the fact that good is everywhere if one will only look for it. Recently the following letter appeared in its column:

"The men of San Quentin are compelled to walk a straight line, to and from work. A crime is committed if a line isn't regulated, so sin if one steps out without permission..."

"Last week... the flag atop the flagpole in front of the warden's office blew away. A line of inmates, returning from work in the warden's flower garden, was passing."

"Three gardeners stepped out of line and chased Old Glory. After 100 yards, one of them caught the flag, gently folded and handed it to a guard, who also took part in the chase."

"The officer accepted it, thanked the inmate and did not utter a harsh word to the three who had broken the line. I learned later the guard and inmate who caught the flag, both served in World War I."

J. O.—Convict 42,608."

Brevities

Detroit News: One of the great comforts of life in faraway Iceland is a constant and unlimited supply of hot water. This is a natural service, and there is nothing a janitor can do about it.

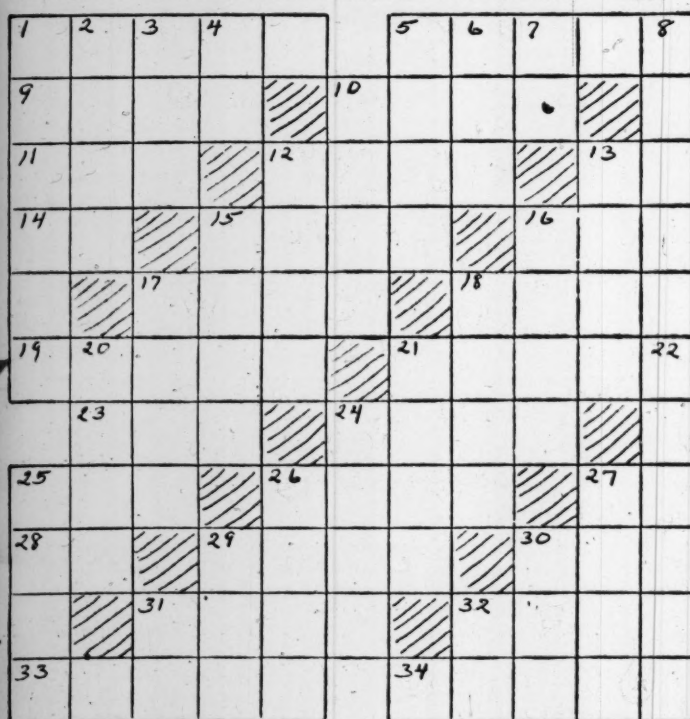
Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The salesman used to take the customer out to dinner to get an order. Now the customer dines the salesman to get his shipment through.

A Verse for Today...

They helped every one
his neighbour;
and every one said to his
brother, Be of good
courage.—ISA. 41:6.

Daily Crossword Quiz

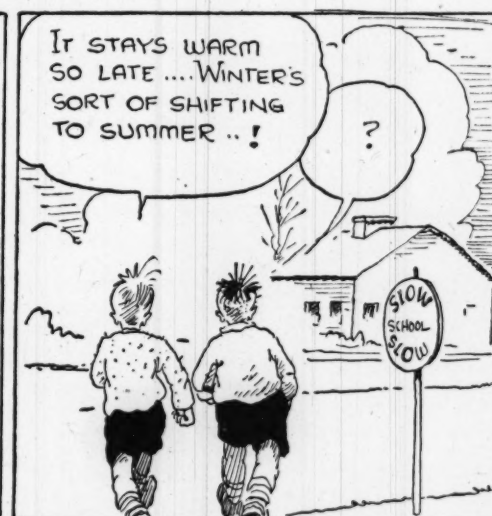
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1—What is one of two cities in "A Tale of Two Cities"?
 - 2—King in "Sing a Song of Sixpence" counted what?
 - 3—Employ.
 - 4—Skin of an animal is what?
 - 5—Tear.
 - 6—Visage is what?
 - 7—What is unit of measure used by printers?
 - 8—What is a large Hawaiian mollusk?
 - 9—What Italian city has one of Europe's earliest universities?
 - 10—What is a suffix used in zoology?
 - 11—According to Mother Goose, who came with Hornet to Butterfield's Ball?
 - 12—A panchon is what?
 - 13—What was first name of author of "The Fruit of the Tree"?
 - 14—What is a sweet granular substance?
 - 15—What is a measure of 100 square meters?
 - 16—What city of Texas?
 - 17—What is a single point in scoring various games?
 - 18—Juice of the coconut is what?
 - 19—If you were in Salda, Colorado, in what direction would you travel to reach Durango (abbr.)?
 - 20—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
 - 21—What noted American painter was born in 1758?
 - 22—Who was author of "The Black Cat"?
 - 23—A Mary Roberts Rinehart heroine.
 - 24—What is a thin, fine muslin?
 - 25—What is what?
 - 26—What is first name of William Powell's co-star in Thin Man films?
- Down
- 1—What color is obtained by blending red and blue?
 - 2—Where is Iran?
 - 3—What is a corded fabric?
 - 4—Exists.
 - 5—Paragonite is a kind of what?
 - 6—Poem.
 - 7—Symbol for neon is what?
 - 8—What is a city of Arizona?
 - 9—What is a metal book clasp?
 - 10—What would find what in an aquarium?
 - 11—What is first name of author of "This Peculiar Treasure"?
 - 12—Top of the head is what?
 - 13—Who is Othello's enemy?
 - 14—What is a slender metallic rod?
 - 15—What is hard rubber disk used in ice hockey?
 - 16—What is a small cyprinoid fish of Europe?
 - 17—Sodium chloride is what?
 - 18—Whom does Ivanhoe marry?
 - 19—To desire.
 - 20—An animal that has no feet is what?
 - 21—Confused mixture of things.
 - 22—What is past participle of "sow"?
 - 23—What U. S. is the Badger State (abbr.)?
 - 24—Equality as to value.
 - 25—Toward.
 - 26—What suffix forms adjectives from nouns?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Seasonable Worry



By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—More Barkers for Britain Soon!



By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—Joe's Dream House



By THE HAGERS

Editorials

Boston Looks Ahead

Mayor Tobin's election attests the value of a good record. Non-partisan appreciation of decency, wisdom, and economy in public administration saved him from the onslaught of his opponents. His efforts in breasting the problems of depression have now been rewarded with the opportunity for enlarged service in the differing problems of today.

Ascending business in nearly every line—including the port's Lend-Lease traffic—would at first blush seem to relieve some of the pressure for economy. But that is only the seeming. Defense levies on profits and incomes, together with rising living costs, are so sharp it is probable there will be augmented public demand for lowered local governmental costs.

The administrator who is retained in office, as Mayor Tobin has proved, is the one who strives to answer this demand. Boston has come a reasonable distance under him; it can go much further.

How?

By vigorously tackling major problems that bespeak immediate attention. First, a review of relief policies is urgently needed. Employment now exceeds 1929 levels, yet there has been no corresponding dramatic decrease in Boston's welfare costs. Fifteen per cent of the population, or 120,000 persons, according to figures as late as Oct. 25, still require public help of one type or another. Some 30,000 of these are beneficiaries of the changed social consciousness that resulted from the depression. They include the aged and mothers with dependent children.

Some 10,000 of those still on the relief rolls are on WPA. Approximately an equal number are on direct relief. Most of these are classed as "unemployables" or are on the fringes of that classification. With dependents, these

two groups account for more than 80,000 citizens. A forward-looking program to help them become "employables" is needed; likewise required is a realistic fiscal policy, rather than a temporary expediency, to carry the continuing relief load. The places of Federal, State, city, and private agencies in this endeavor should be reviewed and harmonized.

The large question of Boston's relation to its suburbs might be posed as the second great consideration. Proper study should disclose ways in which suburban communities can share in Boston's problems, to the economic and social benefit of the entire metropolitan area. Advantages resulting from co-operation in the Metropolitan District water and parks system are items in point. Co-ordination of fire, police, and possibly other services offers potential advantages. In traffic planning wider-scale action is a necessity.

Thirdly, there is the question of Boston's ability to raise money. Assessments are too high. So is the \$39.60 tax rate. The two combined are acting as an acute business depressant. Boston is apparently draining too much money out of itself. The whole question of what Boston can afford needs to be confronted with what Boston is attempting, so that forthright curtailment based on clarity can ensue.

These are the problems. At the same time they are opportunities.

Government, like private industry, makes many advances through research. As Mayor, he has at his command the Finance Commission, the Planning Board, the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, all schooled in supplying the help he needs.

Let us assign the problems and explore the answers; let us advance into new and happier avenues of progress; let us find cures, not palliatives. That is what Boston wants.

Communications Interrupted

The function of an ambassador is to carry on communications between the Government to which he is accredited and his home Government.

Herr Hans Thomsen, chargé d'affaires for the German Embassy in Washington, has declined to transmit to his government two notes from the American State Department regarding compensation for the sinking of the American vessel Robin Moor by a Nazi submarine.

Since his Government takes the position that, by defending themselves and merchant ships against U-boats, American destroyers have "attacked Germany," Herr Thomsen's impression of utility in any diplomatic communications is understandable.

The question then occurs: What purpose is served by continuing diplomatic relations between the United States and Nazi Germany?

Asking the Impossible

The Japanese press knows very well it is asking for the impossible when urging the United States to (1) end military aid to China, (2) stop the "encirclement" of Japan, (3) recognize Japan's "new order" in Manchukuo and condone it elsewhere in East Asia. This would amount to a complete reversal of American Far Eastern policy. Just as Japan could not suddenly reverse its entire position—and this newspaper has pointed out the unwisdom of expecting Japan to do so—neither can the United States abruptly abandon its aims and its friends.

Nichi Nichi, Japanese newspaper with Axis leanings, has quite realistically stated that American-Japanese negotiations cannot be fruitful unless they become a part of a broader international settlement. This attitude reflects, of course, a dependence on Nazi victories in Europe to strengthen Japan's position in the Far East. Nevertheless it underscores a fact which Americans and Japanese must face.

It explains, for example, why the United States cannot end its military and economic aid to China: namely, because this is part of America's fight against the world-wide pattern of aggression which endangers the United States itself. Likewise the United States cannot alone stop the "encirclement" of Japan, for Japan brought this on herself by antagonizing China, Russia, the Netherlands Indies, and the British as well as the United States. The consequent encirclement is merely the natural co-operation of people who find themselves forced to defend their interests against the same attacker.

As for American recognition of Japan's claims to the prerogative of setting up a "new order" in Asia, this would constitute a moral abandonment

of peoples everywhere who are fighting against "new orders." It would imperil Britain, without whose Navy the United States' defense is only half complete.

The very character of Japanese press comment at this time, coupled with official statements limiting the period of negotiations with the United States to a few days, suggests that some Japanese leaders may be falling more and more under the influence being exerted on Tokyo from Berlin to keep America and Japan hopelessly at loggerheads—not for Japan's sake, but for the sake of Nazi world ambition.

Orchardette

Many homeowners who would enjoy picking the ripe fruit in season from their own trees have room on their estates for only one tree. This limits the picking to one kind of fruit. For such homeowners, says a horticultural article, there is now a tree from which they may garner various kinds of fruit. Instead of five trees with five varieties of apples, the small-yard man may have an apple "orchardette" of one tree with five types grafted on. Or, for another example, a plum-and-peach tree; esthetically, the article mentions the beauty of a peach-plum-apricot tree.

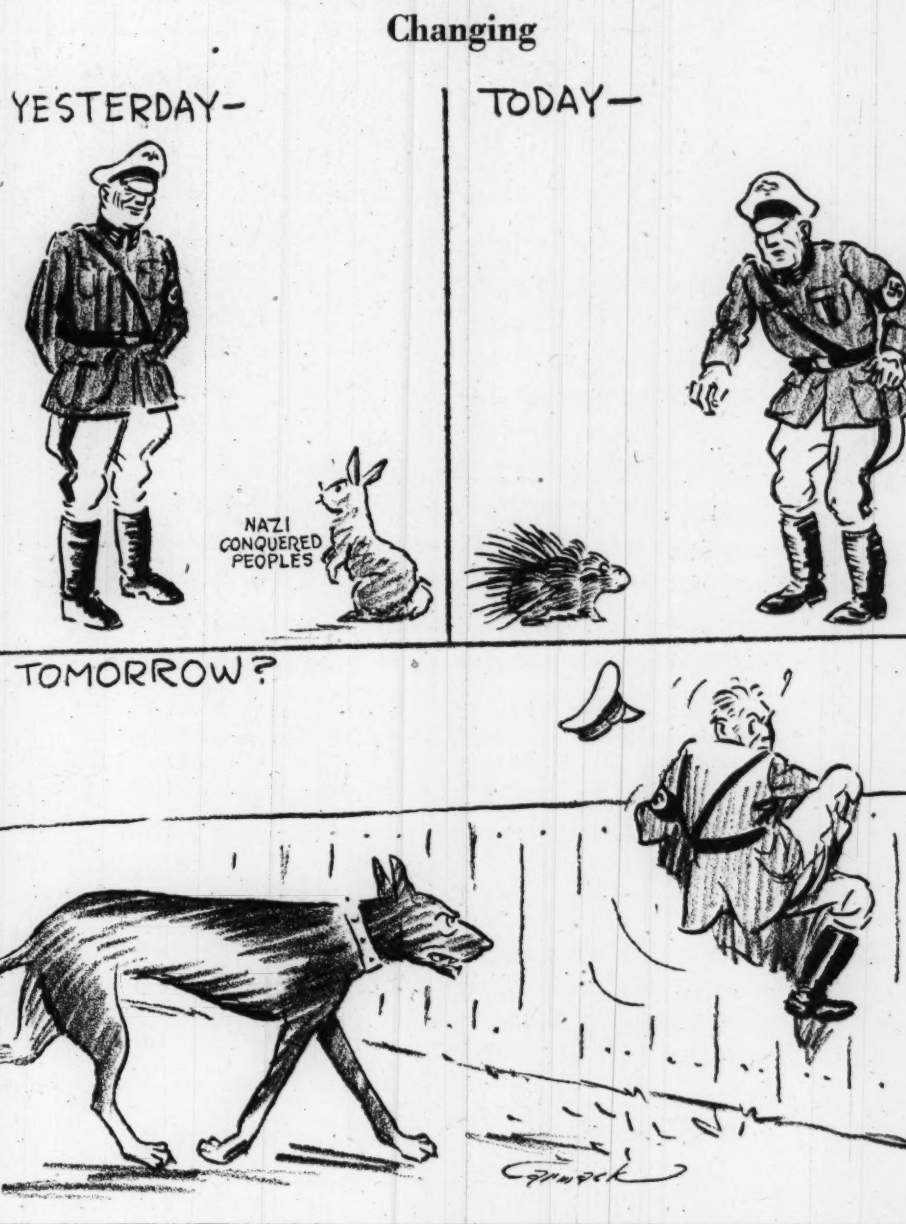
It is not suggested that the homeowner can have on his tree all kinds of fruit indigenous to the climate; but a reasonable assortment should satisfy most. Evidently, too, the orchardette has other advantages. One tree is easier than an orchard for a busy man to take care of; and there would be just about enough of each kind of fruit for the family, thus disposing of a bothersome surplus often incidental to the ownership of even one single-fruit tree.

This may seem to most homeowners too good to be true. Since they are first cousins, so to speak, could the kind horticulturists please arrange for a not-too-big tree that will have apple blossoms in Spring, roses all Summer, and red-cheeked fruit in Fall?

In Massachusetts a tire thief made the mistake of thumping a ride from two policemen and in Texas two hitchhiking runaway boys asked a truant officer for a lift. The way of the transgressor is full of bumps.

In order to save current, British housewives are urged to turn on their radios only when interested in a specific program. City dwellers in the United States might appreciate the adoption of a similar economy.

Thousands of American farmers came to grief after the first World War through acquiring more land than they could handle. Dictators greedy for land might take a hint.



A Window on the Burma Road

Truck Rides and Truck Drivers

By Mary Tyng Higgins

The author of the accompanying sketches of life on the Burma Road in Southwest China is the wife of Charles Ashley Higgins, a missionary of the Episcopal Church stationed at Chennan, Yunnan Province. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walworth Tyng of Rome, N. Y., missionaries for 28 years in Central China. Born in Hankow, she was educated at the Kuling American School and Radcliffe College. She met her husband while doing Red Cross work during the great refugee trek across Central China in 1939. Their baby, Charles Tyng Higgins, at the age of four months, was the first white child to make the journey up the Burma Road. The following is the first of three articles.

(Photographs and sketches by the author are reproduced on the first page of the second section.)

CHENNAN, YUNNAN PROVINCE. I had ridden in trucks over what pass for roads in many parts of China; so coming up the Burma Road with a load of provisions and miscellaneous supplies was not altogether a novelty—although hitherto we had not been warned away from the ammunition dumps, where we attempted to camp for the night, nor crossed raging rivers on swaying temporary bridges where firmer structures had been blown to bits by bombs.

Moreover, I had perfect confidence in my husband as a driver. We had our courtship on a refugee truck. But that wasn't making a ten-day trip through jungles and over mountains with a four-month-old baby. Not that "Tyng" wasn't perfectly good, and stood the trip well. It's just no fun trying to keep a baby fed and supplied with clean clothes in a country with practically no cities and few of the appurtenances of civilization. And travel, even without a youngster, is never too joyous an experience on a road so rough that we could make no more than 125 miles a day by driving for eleven hours.

From Rangoon to Maymyo, in Burma, where we spent three nights with the Baptist pastor and his wife, the roads were very good and we made practically no stops, but the going was rougher from there on. It was good to stop at the P. W. D. rest houses beside the road, one at Se-en—just a clearing in the jungle with a grass bungalow on a river bank, between Maymyo and Lashio—and another at Kuitai, above the jungle, a town with a Baptist mission and a British inspector. These rest houses have tin tubs and plenty of hot water—but, oh, what a difference in China! Thereafter we slept in the truck.

From the Burma border to Chennan, the country is the wildest and most sparsely populated of any I have seen in China. There are no towns at the regular stations and no cities at all between Lashio and Hsiakwan, except Paoshan. Food was scarce and we were dependent upon packaged edibles and whatever fruit we could find.

Over the border, native transportation changed from the bullock cart of Burma to laden coolies, ponies, and cows. I had never seen cows used before as pack animals. The caravans followed the old roads which only at times coincided with the motor road—which is called Kung Lo in Yunnan.

Crossing the Salween (Lu Jong) and Mekong (Lantsan) Rivers was an adventure in the dark each time, for no vehicles may enter the controlled areas on either side between the hours of 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., when the bombing raids occur.

Between the rivers is Paoshan, and there we had hoped to stay at the China Inland Mission or the local hotel; but, alas, one was full and the other inconvenient. So Charley fetched some water from the river and I did my washing beside the road.

Another night we stopped at the C. I. M. at Talfu and later had a visit with "Skip" Adair, aviation instructor at the Yunnan flying school, who was publicized as "my friend Bill" in Nicol Smith's "Burma Road."

Finally, at long last, we reached Chennan, and even after all previous warnings I found this village of 100 mud houses somewhat disappointing.

Now we are settled in what is called the best house in town—also of mud—and from my window I can watch the Burma Road and the trucks that rumble along its hard dirt surface. Nearly every evening when I walk along the crumbling mud wall of the town I see from one to thirty trucks parked before the Dragon Spring (North) Gate. And the schoolboys drift down to the Road to watch the various types of motors and

their strange drivers, much as the youngsters of the seaport towns used to watch the Clipper ships come and go.

We are here on a little level plain where the brown dirt track runs from west to east on its way from Burma to Kunming. The sign at our gate says: 228 kilometers to Kunming; 183 to Hsiakwan; 730 to the Burma border. But the sign does not tell the whole truth. Although a kilometer is only five-eighths of a mile, 200 kilometers a day on the Burma Road is very good time. Kunming is one hard day's drive by truck. Hence we have many overnight visitors.

It is quicker, of course, by private auto, but few cars can carry enough gasoline for the whole trip from the border to Kunming, and there are no filling stations. A 2½-ton truck can carry fifteen drums of gasoline or three drums and a two-ton pay load. From the border to Kunming, a truck may use as little as two drums. The drivers sell the balance "cheap" (at 85 cents U. S. per gallon) to the railroad at Kunming or to anyone else with the cash.

The drivers thrive. They are becoming a new and special class in southwest China. Many are overseas Chinese, some Chinese from the port cities of the East Coast, some Indians, some Burmans. Not many speak any kind of Chinese as their native tongue and fewer still speak mandarin. But none the less they are a part of the new China—and the envy of the masses. They receive high pay and large bonuses and are among the few we see in town who need not wear rags. The drivers usually wear blue cotton overalls, matching caps, and leather shoes. Chennan natives wear rags, mended or unmended, and either cloth or grass shoes.

But if the cloth is expensive now, no one is aggrieved. It comes from Burma and transportation is dear, as is only proper, say our friends. Drivers must get high pay. And why not? For one thing, who would risk Japanese machine gunning by day and crossing the raging rivers in the dead of night over bombed bridges or uncertain ferries all for two coppers a day?

Driving across a wilderness under ingenious camouflage, eating two meals a day at enormous prices, sleeping in their trucks, carrying ammunition into China, tung oil down to Burma, gasoline and oil to hidden Army dumps in Yunnan, wolfram (tungsten ore) out to Lashio—back and forth they bump over the rough road, skidding into ditches, meeting each other head on at hairpin turns. Kung Lo is lined with wrecks, not all caused by enemy action.

Whenever a truck overturns, one man goes for help, but not without leaving another in charge. To abandon a truck is to invite passing drivers to help themselves to needed parts. What they leave falls to the hand of the first farmer or bandit who passes. What use either has for motor wreckage is quite inexplicable.

Through farm land, pine forests, howling wilderness, over mountains, down long valleys, across plateaus, winds the Burma Road—at one spot through the narrow pass of Hsiakwan, noted centuries ago by Marco Polo, and over a natural rock bridge across the torrent where the waters of Err Hai, the Lake of Tali, find their only outlet.

To drive the length of this fascinating road and then to stop at our wretched mud town seems to us anticlimactic. But then truck drivers know quite well that a tiny village like ours is not likely to attract enemy bombers. Moreover, our guests like our little new rectangular hotels of mud and logs, for they have not yet attracted invading rodents or entomological intruders.

(Another Burma Road episode will be published in an early issue.)

Two Views of the German People

Is Hitler Germany?

In the final phases of the first World War Hitler developed an activity calculated to separate the German masses from their Government. Voices were heard to the effect that the German common man, no different from the rest of humankind, always possessed an ardent desire for peace and amicable relations with his neighbors. The holocaust of 1914-18, it was said, was perpetrated by a war machine; the little man was cannon fodder.

When in the Autumn of 1918 the Central Powers retreated in disorder along the entire front, when another winter of pestilence and hunger threatened, when the German hope in the victory of arms was finally dissipated, many supposed that it was the Allied propaganda and President Wilson's influence which struck the coup de grace at Imperial Germany by alienating the German people from their ruling authorities.

This erroneous supposition of basic differences and unfriendliness between the masses and their rulers in Germany is current again today. It is fostered by certain religious elements and groups. It has appeared recently since talks on the future foundations of peace and security began. Many who have fallen into error are not especially intent on separating the ruled from the rulers for the purpose of ending the war; they are simply interested in proving the innocence of the German nation for the second World War. They blame Hitler and his National Socialist culprits for everything.

This sincere intent of the religious groups is an excellent breeding ground for a new twist in German propaganda. This will soon be obvious. The world will be flooded by a cry of agitation proclaiming the innocent and peace-loving qualities of the German folk and denouncing Hitler in most derogatory terms. This propaganda will have, of course, its definite purpose: If the Nazis are the menace then only they must suffer. No penalty for the existing chaos dare be levied against the entire Teuton group.

The esteemed publication, "Christianity and Crisis," has in its editorial comments of June, 1941, an article called "Allied Peace Aims." This bit of writing seeks to criticize a recent declaration of Mr. Anthony Eden on a proposed post-war European arrangement. The censure, however, is not aimed at Mr. Eden's concept of future peace. It is rather directed at his complete identification of the German nation with its leaders.

We cannot deny that, at least partially, we do accept the interpretation rendered by the article. Germany is not to be blamed exclusively for the creation of a situation such as led to the present war. Other European nations, too, must share responsibility for a condition which they brought on through neglect of curbing a secret German armaments program soon after the war. They are further guilty by the laxity of their own preparations and by their betrayal of certain nations.

In reading "Allied Peace Aims," one gets no inkling of this Allied subsidiary war guilt. Thus only Mr. Eden's statement is assailed, even though the record shows that on five different occasions during the past hundred years the Germans as a nation have disturbed the peace of the world.

No informed person can agree with the position of "Christianity and Crisis." An attempt to separate the German nation from its leaders clouds the issue. Today, however, many such voices may be heard. Indeed their frequency will hinge on the vanishing prospects of the Nazi victory.

Far be it from me to assert, however, that all Germans are bent on world conquest. There are millions of them who are good world citizens and patriots in the noblest sense of the word. The fact, however, still remains that Adolf Hitler is the spokesman of a majority—that majority of materialistically orientated Germans who in 1864 provoked the Danish War, then the war with Austria (1866), in 1871 the Franco-Prussian War, and finally in 1914 the world cataclysm.

At the moment Germany still stands strong in victory. Its forces which have destroyed culture will, if victorious, also destroy religion. Prompted by the instinct of self-preservation now and for all future times let religion cease in its sincere but puerile procedure of absolving Germany from war guilt. Such agitation might again prove to be a serious hindrance to a just and enduring peace.

VOJTA BENES

Chicago Senator of the Czech Republic

Peace Without Hitler?

Peace without Hitler—that is, an honorable, freely negotiated peace with a de-Nazified Germany, constitutes, in my opinion, the only real solution to the present world conflict. It seems to be, in any event, the only practical alternative to many years of bitter and devastating warfare.

If the German people could be brought to overthrow Hitler and to overcome Nazism, I see no valid reason why the war should be prolonged for many more years. I even contend that an appeal to the German people to overthrow the Nazis and to join, as equal partners, in the building of a commonwealth of free and Christian European peoples should be made one of the focal points of Anglo-American policy.

The question is sometimes asked whether or not a just and durable peace can be had with the German people, who are pictured as essentially warlike and domineering. I speak in defense of my own people—but, I believe, on the ground of historical fact—when I assert that the Germans are no more or less warlike or aggressive in character than any other European nation.

The eminent English scholar, Harold Laski, has recently pointed out that different peoples at different times have earned for themselves the reputation of being the aggressor and the *enfant terrible* of the international community. In taking issue with Sir Robert Vansittart, Laski pleads on the basis of detailed historical analysis that the Germans have not engaged in any more aggressive wars in recent history than has any other large nation.

The dispute as to whether or not Hitler is a natural product of the "German mind" appears to me to be utterly futile.

It is quite natural, in view of the long list of Hitler-conquered countries, that concrete assurances and material guarantees against a repetition of Germany's running amok will be demanded.

The outline of a strong postwar peace organization as presented recently by Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles shows that the demands for concrete guarantees of security can be met without one-sided discriminatory measures against Germany or Italy.

To plead for a fair and reasonable peace at a moment when Hitler's cohorts are executing scores of Czech and Serb and French patriots may be to ask for the superhuman qualities on the part of these peoples. But, in their very own interest, in the interest of all Europe, and in the interest of America, that plea must be made. Only the firm and undeviating will to build entirely anew can save the world now from greater calamities in the decades to come. Penalizing measures in the peace settlements will only sow the seeds of new conflicts.

A warning should be sounded against a repressive peace not only in view of the more distant future, but also in view of the immediate aim of bringing the war to an end. The more the German people become convinced that their foes are out to "punish" them or to annihilate them as a strong nation, the less will they be prepared to exterminate Hitler and his gang.

I know many Germans who despise Hitler and his methods and who would be glad to see a few thousand Nazi leaders put into labor camps to rebuild Rotterdam and Warsaw. But these men have grave doubts as to the willingness of the democracies to enter into peace negotiations with a de-Nazified Germany. They dread the consequences of a Hitler victory no less than the results of a long war, be they bolshevism or complete chaos on the continent. As patriotic citizens, however, they will act against Hitler only when they are convinced that they will not thereby plunge their country into new disaster.

The United States has it in her hands to say to the German people: "All peoples in the world yearn for peace. But with your present leaders there can be no peace. Create the prerequisite for peace by eliminating Adolf Hitler and his gang and we shall do our part in bringing together representatives of all nations, large and small, around the conference table. Assembled as equal partners, we shall strive to prepare the ground for a new European commonwealth, with the four freedoms and the principle of self-determination to guide our course."

A policy that aims fearlessly at this goal appears to be the only alternative to many years of increasingly bitter warfare. It offers, in my opinion, the only road to real and lasting peace.

HANS SCHMIDT

Chicago

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press	
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.	
Reproduction rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.	
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.	
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:	
One year, \$12.00	Three months, \$3.00
Six months, \$6.00	One month, \$1.00
Single copies, 5 cents	
Cost of remaining months:	
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.	
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.	
NEWS OFFICES	
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.	
EASTERN: 600 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.	
SOUTHERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.	
EASTERN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.	
PARIS: 27 rue de Valenciennes, 27, Paris, France.	
BREITENBURG: 14 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 48 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.	
BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES	
New York: 500 Fifth Avenue	
Chicago: Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue	
San Francisco: 3101 General Motors Building	
Miami: 1239 LeFranch Building	
St. Louis: 411 Olive Street	
Kansas City: 1012 Walnut Street	
San Francisco: 425 Market Street	
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street	
Seattle: 1234 Fifth Avenue	
London: Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1	
Paris: 27 rue de Valenciennes, 27, Paris	
Geneva: 14 rue du Mont Blanc	
Australia and New Zealand: 48 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.	
CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS	
New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.	
Eastern: 600 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.	
Western: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.	
European: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.	
Australia and New Zealand: 48 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.	

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.